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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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## THE SOCIAL UNREST

SOME PHASES THAT REFRESH THE MEMORY AND POINT A MORAL.

The Conflict in Russia—A Child Labor Paradise—The Modern Hannibal's Fate—"Making Something Out of Nothing"—"Law and Order" Stroebe!—Earth Earthy Russel Sage—The "Bumper Crops," and the Steel Trust.

The conflict in Russia is, if nothing else, a memory-refresher of the origin of government founded on class rule. People might forget that behind and at bottom of the "divine right of Kings," or the "Law and Order" of the capitalists, there is nothing but Organized Brutality—with the Christianity and the morality set up for window-dressing.

A charming story is published in the New York "Times" by Miss Gertrude Beeks on child labor in the South. Miss Beeks demolishes the "sensational reports of conditions of labor in the southern cotton mills," especially with regard to the "greivous stories about child-labor." Particularly emphatic is the kind soul of Miss Beeks to give the lie to the yarns about there being "hundreds of children of 8 years of age losing their fingers." She says the contrary is the case. The contrary being the case, one expects to hear that the children have, on the contrary, 11 fingers; but that paragraph breaks off just where the point was about to be made. Safety, she shows, is the special thought of the mill owners. Indeed, they sit up at night and lose sleep to scheme how to insure the safety of their employees. Miss Beeks must have made a slip when thereupon she dilates upon the "emergency hospitals" that are appendages to these safety-refuges of the mills. With that exception, it is evident that the southern cotton mills differ little, if at all, from pleasure resorts. And yet all the time slanders are telling a different tale!

Here is William White—a common brakeman, an everyday horny-handed workman—who has fallen heir to the snug sum of \$300,000. The instance should not be lost on Dewey for his next speech on his favorite theme that any workman can wind-up a millionaire.

When Hannibal saw his brother's head rolled into his camp he said he saw in that the fate of Carthage sealed. So may the Czar say of his own dynasty and regime when he looks upon the body of his suicide aide-de-camp, Prince Isretinsky. It matters not that Hannibal's brother was killed by a Roman, and the Czar's aide-de-camp by his own hands. In either case it was a powerful movement that set the deadly weapon in motion. If anything the portent is more marked in the instances of suicide. The scorpion is turning its sting upon itself.

Other despatches from Russia are to the effect that "bandits are agitating in Moscow and among the mujiks." The second half of these despatches must have been lost in transmission—"and Slants are agitating in Petersburg."

It is not the Czar alone who is in tribulation. Vampirism the world over are solely beset. Deep with meaning is the circumstance that Gompers's pet and perpetual candidate of the Volkzeitung Corporation party, Mr. Morris Braun, of the Gompers' Cigar-makers' Union, was hooted out of a cigar-makers' strikers' meeting. There is worse in store for him and his.

To "making something out of nothing," Ruskin observed some time ago, is the ideal of modern society. Samuel Beyerly's exploit of making \$10,000, on his bid for \$5,000,000 of the Panama Canal loan, with no more outlay than a two-cent stamp, and the admiration with which he is now looked upon in Wall Street, furnish an illustration in point. To make something out of nothing—to live without work—to the morality that capitalist society incites, nourishes and fomenta.

The Glasgow despatch to the effect that the municipal telephone plant was found unprofitable and had to be given up is incomplete. It should have stated the means by which the private telephone companies managed to have the municipal government run the telephone

plant so as to furnish the pretext for parting with it.

Every club in St. Petersburg, the despatches announce, has been closed, "EXCEPT THE GAMBLING INSTITUTIONS." Naturally enough. "Law and Order" is but a gigantic faro bank.

Waterbury, Conn., "Pillar of Law and Order," Christian Stroebe, died leaving not a cent of his large estate to be collected under the inheritance tax law. He had deeded it all away to his relatives in anticipation of death, and in that way cheated his own Government of the 3 per cent coming to it. After having enjoyed and profited by the protection of that very Government, without which protection he could not have plundered the Working Class, he sticks his tongue out to his Protector, just before dying. A cheat cheating a cheat.

From numerous towns in Russia tidings come of the assassination of Government officials. That's what comes of it. Government by assassination can be met by assassination only.

Russel Sage was a "devout Christian"—at least, Bibles were his favorite presents to people. Despite the biblical command, to return to the earth what is earthy, the body is to be placed in a steel grave weighing three tons, and into which the earth has less chance to enter than the ocean waves have a chance to reach the bodies of the belles who "go in swimming." But then the gentleman's body may not be of the earth earthy, any more than his ideals.

Before the hearing is over on whether 80-cents gas would be confiscatory of the Company's funds, it may develop that even \$1.80 gas would be rank confiscation. It turns out from the hearing that the Company makes little, very little. It has a way, several ways, of reducing its "earnings" that are decidedly clever. One way is to keep a triple set of officers. These are company pets, sons-in-law, etc.; they consume so much in salaries that the "earnings" are vastly reduced. Another and additional way is to set aside big lumps of money \$19,857,000 at a clip, for the alleged purpose of "improvements," the "improvements" consisting in purchases of Government and other bonds which are distributed among the stockholders. Thus the company has but a pittance left, which to reduce by 80-cents gas would be "cutting into the quick," "confiscation," etc.—Score another for Confiscation.

The "bumper crops," of which so much is heard in connection with "prosperity," may prove as disastrous to the farmers as did the unrestricted cultivation of cotton to the planters a few years ago. A Kansas banker, discussing the wheat outlook, says, according to a financial journal, "The wheat is of the best quality, and THE ONLY THING TO KEEP BACK THE MOVEMENT TO MARKET IS THE LOW PRICE." Which would indicate that arson is just as likely among wheat, as it is among cotton, growers, in seasons of superabundant but unprofitable crops.

The news despatches from Pittsburg, Pa., state the coming quarterly statement of the Steel Trust will "establish a new high record, not only for the quarter, but for any quarter in the company's history." It is estimated that the net earnings will be from \$38,500,000 to \$39,000,000. This stupendous showing will furnish small comfort to those French bourgeois economists, and their American echoes, who regard the trust as a transition, doomed to wane and perish. With such evidences as unparalleled net earnings, even these keen, "practical" gentlemen cannot fail to be convinced of trust permanency; though the average man was convinced long ago.

It would be interesting if, in connection with the estimates of the increased net earnings of the Steel Trust, the readers of the daily press were also given an estimate of the conditions and wages obtaining among its employees. It would be interesting to know, for instance, in how far the intensification of labor, has increased the list of killed and injured among the trust's 175,000 workers; also to what extent the persistent destruction of unionism among them by the trust, has decreased their wages and liberty of action. Then, as the unsurpassed net earnings show the capitalist side of the ledger, so also would these exhibit the working class side. Then would it be made obvious once more, that the trust is a good thing for the capitalists who own it; and that not until the workers own the trust collectively will they reap its benefits.

## CLADWELL-BIALYSTOK

Recently The People had an account of a distinguished Montana capitalist who went to Russia on a pilgrimage to learn the fashion of the Moscovite towards the working class. The distinguished pilgrim, one W. R. Van Lieu, wrote home jubilantly about the Russian style of declaring "Strike Law," a term that meant the summary hanging, shooting or beating of any workman who refused to work under whatever conditions and for whatever wage the employer chose to dictate. Mr. Van Lieu, it was evident, meant to import the system into the United States; he talked all the more jaunty on the matter seeing he felt sure the import could pass the Custom House without payment of duty.

To judge by the despatches from Russia, giving details about the Bialystok outrage upon the Jews, some Russian pillar of "Law and Order" must have got ahead of the Van Lieu scheme, and, with keener sense than Van Lieu, pilgrimaged to America, saw how things were done here, and hastened back home, where he proceeded without delay to apply the "trick." That trick is as simple as simplicity itself. It consists in simply claiming that the particular workman, whom the capitalist class wishes to get rid of, committed some crime, and, based upon that fabrication, proceed against him. The Russian Van Lieu saw Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, three decent workmen, kidnapped from one State, dragged to another, falsely charged with a crime and thrust in prison as a preliminary for hanging. Having witnessed such a fine trick he must have returned post-haste to Russia and applied the trick in Bialystok.

Civilization stands aghast before the Bialystok outrage. It is doubly an outrage. It is the assassination of the body and it is the assassination of the character. Inoffensive Jews are slaughtered mercilessly, and the slaughter is ordered upon the allegation that a Jew threw a bomb at a church procession, in other words, their character is first assassinated as a pretext for the subsequent assassination of the body. The difference between the tragedy consummated at Bialystok and the one frustrated at Caldwell is a difference for which the American capitalist class must not be blamed. The intent was the same here that it was in Russia. The scheme was as devilish here as it was there. The American capitalist class did, its best to assassinate the character of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Deliberately the American capitalist class lied about the men; deliberately it sought

## PEONAGE PROSPERS

IN THIS LAND OF MUCH VAUNTED FREEDOM.

III Treated Man Escapes From Florida Camp and Brings Charges Against Labor Agent Here—Tells Story of Shocking Brutality and Robbery—Bishop Broderick Again Mentioned in Connection With Outrages.

That peonage still flourishes, despite laws to the contrary, was revealed recently when S. S. Schwartz, the proprietor of the S. S. Schwartz Employment Agency, at 113-115 First street and Bowery, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields on the complaint of Bennie Wilenski, a Russian Jew, charged with violating Section 6535 of the revised Statutes, which deals with peonage.

Wilenski, who came to America three years ago, says that Schwartz promised him splendid work at \$1.50 a day in a good place where living was cheap. Schwartz agreed to pay the passage money—\$18—to be deducted from Wilenski's wages at the rate of 50 cents a week. Wilenski says in his affidavit that with forty-one other men he embarked on a Clyde Line steamer and that as soon as they got outside the harbor Schwartz's agent came aboard to each of the men and forced them to sign a paper stating they would pay \$15 for transportation.

The men were compelled to sleep on hard mattresses spread out on the decks and got food so bad that they declined to eat it.

When the boat reached Jacksonville, after a trip of three and a half days, they were met by the superintendent of Hodges Milling Company and another official who was generally referred to as the "boss."

Despite the protests of the men that they were famished they were hustled on board a train and had to ride for a day and a half before reaching Maytown, Fla. All the time on the train they had scarcely anything to eat.

Wilenski's affidavit goes on to say that the men were forced to live in huts known as "dog houses" and outrageous prices for food were charged against their pay. It was a turpentine camp and the work was hard. If a man paused for a minute to rest, one of the foremen rushed for the offender swearing and cursing and lashed his bare back with switches. No water was given the men unless they paid for it.

On one occasion, Wilenski says, a young boy named Jack Leonard, who lived at 115-117 Essex street, New York, and was one of the men who went with Wilenski to Florida, dropped from exhaustion in the swamp. Wilenski rushed to throw some water over him, in order to revive him, when one of the foremen rushed at them and beat Leonard into insensibility. He then turned around and beat Wilenski cruelly.

When the men got back to their cabins late at night, they had to eat off the mattresses, in the "dog houses," which

## IN LOUISVILLE

MOVEMENT PREPARING TO DEBATE WITH METHODIST MINISTER.

Subject, "What the Working Class Needs to Improve Its Condition or Achieve Its Just Rights Is the Church and Religion and Not a Political and Economic Organization of Its Own."

Louisville, Ky., July 22.—As nothing has appeared in The People from Louisville for some time, and since the comrades elsewhere will, no doubt, be pleased to hear from the metropolis of the "Dark and Bloody Ground" occasionally, I will jot down some items of interest.

The Industrial Workers of the World is holding meetings now on the street every second and fourth Saturday evening; and the Socialist Labor Party every first, third and fifth Saturday evenings. We are selling more booklets in this campaign than ever before. We are slowly, but surely, making an impression on the members of our class and a favorable one, too.

At Saturday evening's meeting, July 14th, we were favored by the attendance of a Rev. Mr. Nordeman of the Methodist Church. While I was speaking I noticed when an utterance seemed to go home to the minds of the workingmen present, and especially when the utterance was sharp and clear in its revolutionary character, the Reverend would shake his head disapprovingly. And after the speaking was over he called into our boys in the fashion of a thorough-paced exhorter. He thought we needed religion, and especially the kind he had to impart. He thought many of our teachings revolutionary and dangerous. He, however, invited us to attend his church, where we should be made welcome and to feel at home, with tea and water free and abundant. And he ever promised us we might have the free use of his church in which to present the argument in behalf of our cause.

He said they (his people) had often discussed in church the reason for workmen absenting themselves from religious services; and that he had learned much by attending our meeting, and that many of our complaints were only too well founded, and with much of our propaganda he heartily sympathized.

When asked if he would consent to a public debate before the wage workers of the city on the proposition that, "What the working class needs to enable it to improve its condition or achieve its just rights is the church and religion and not a political and economic organization of its own," he replied that he would be only too glad to do so.

Arrangements will shortly be made for a public meeting, and we expect to have something interesting to relate before long.

At last night's meeting, at Third and Market streets, we had a fairly good audience; and the fact that we sold five copies of "Governor Altgeld's Pardon" at 10 cents each, and 15 five cent pamphlets most of them "John Mitchell Exposed," is good evidence that the audience was interested and in sympathy with our speakers.

We have just had painted and placed in position over our Industrial Workers of the World headquarters a big sign 16 feet long, 3 feet wide, with the following in big alternate red and black lines that can be read across the street: "One Union! One Label! One Enemy! Headquarters Local No. 73, Industrial Workers of the World. Meetings every first, third and fifth Wednesday nights Open to all Workers. No red tape. Come Labor is entitled to all it produces."

The proprietor of our hall agreed that we could put this sign in position.

Now, unless we are mistaken in our estimate of the Louisville Labor fakir they will threaten Zimmerman with a boycott if he permits that sign to stay. But whether our sign stays or not, the I. W. W. proposes to stay, and stay until it has the scalp of every labor fakir in Louisville, dangling at its belt.

Again, I would like to urge upon the comrades the importance of being out in force at our open air speakings. What a good and telling point is made by any of our speakers let us not be stingy with our applause. Occasional applause encourages a speaker wonderfully, and attracts and gets the attention of passers-by.

James H. Arnold,  
Secretary, No. 73, I. W. W.

were watched over every night by negroes armed with guns and pistols.

After working ten days Wilenski received a money order for \$30 from his family in New York, whom he had been able in some way to notify. One of the foremen intercepted the order and held it for a day. Then he handed over \$10 to Wilenski, saying that the latter owed the company \$20 for food and water. Then he was discharged. Wilenski made his way to Jacksonville, where he borrowed enough money from a Jewish relief society to get back to New York.

When he reached this city he was a nervous and physical wreck as the result of his experiences. His wife took him to Dr. J. Schlansky of 192 Madison street, who found that Wilenski's back was shockingly lacerated from the daily whippings he had received.

The People's Law Firm was notified through its East Side branch, and Mrs. Mary J. Quackenbush of the firm made the investigation which resulted in Schwartz's arrest. Wilenski says that of the forty-two men who went with him to Florida only he has succeeded in escaping from Maytown, and that there were about fifty other men at Maytown when Schwartz's consignment arrived there.

Schwartz pleaded not guilty to the charges and was held in \$3,000 bail for examination Wednesday, Aug. 1, at 2. United States Assistant District Attorney Carmody said that the offense with which Schwartz is charged is punishable by a \$5,000 fine and five years imprisonment.

Schwartz told the court that he knew nothing of the conditions in the labor camp. He furnished laborers at so much a head and had employed Wilenski at the instance of Bishop Banaventure F. Broderick, president of the Italian-American Agricultural Society. Schwartz said that J. Francis de Lauziers, acting for a concern known as the Southern Agricultural Colonization Society, had come to him and arranged for the securing of laborers. Bishop Broderick, according to a letter sent to Schwartz on May 10 by De Lauziers, acted as treasurer of the organization and would be responsible for all laborers forwarded to Florida by Schwartz.

It was only on the 8th of July that three men, Nathan Mayberger, Morris Karretten and Edward Johnson made a similar charge in Florida, in which this same Bishop Broderick was implicated.

Pensacola, Fla., July 28.—Officers sent out by the United States Court Commissioner are now searching for some of the bosses and foremen of the Jackson Lumber Company. They are armed with warrants charging the men with peonage and kidnapping, and their arrest and trials are expected to bring out some of the most sensational stories of cruelty and ill treatment of laborers that have yet been told.

According to the affidavits of half a dozen persons on which the warrants are based, conditions in the Florida pine belt are worse than were recorded in the old slave driving days. The affidavits assert that men working for the lumber company are tied to trees lashed with rawhides, chased with bloodhounds half starved, and forced to work by armed guards when hardly able to stand up because of their treatment.

It is alleged that the "foreigners," about one hundred in number, are treated worse than the Americans. They cannot speak the language, and when the woods' bosses get out of patience with them they strap them to a tree and lay the lash. To attempt to escape calls for a worse beating, while the men are alleged to be half-starved, as they eat at the second table, and if the latter contains nothing they go hungry.

Henry Rodenbeck, an American, of Fort Wayne, Ind., but who prior to coming to Pensacola, worked in Chambers street New York, for the Pike Manufacturing Company, was the first to report the condition at Florida, but they were not believed. Later a party arrived who said they had escaped and the same tales were told.

Three more men reached here to-day two Americans and one foreigner, and their story, if true, pales in insignificance the treatment once accorded the serfs of Russia. All three are in the hospital here. Harry Lyman, a young American who came South from New York, related his story before the Court Commissioner, saying that he attempted to escape on the night of July 21, from the camp.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

(Continued on Page 6.)



# LEANING ON A BROKEN REED

CARROLL D. WRIGHT SEES SAFETY FOR CAPITALISM IN THE ANTHRACITE TRADE AGREEMENTS, DESPITE THE GROWING DISCONTENT AMONG THE MINERS.

Carroll D. Wright, in the July "World's Work," has a three page article on The Decline of Strikes. If it had been the decline of the pure and simple strike, it would be nearer the truth. The proof of the article is that the Union now recognizes the agreement and the Anthracite Coal Commission as the end all and the be all of strikes in the anthracite and bituminous coal fields. I think that Mr. Wright's self-congratulatory article is just a little bit too previous. No doubt, as he says, the Unions are just where the operators want them—at their mercy; just as surely as the spavins in the mouth of the whale. But the mere fact is that the Gompers-Mitchell pot still is shimmering its discontent. With the divinely appointed Baer as chief wizard it will not down with its frothing and seething.

The signed contract is a myth, a snare, and a delusion, a fomenting instead of an away of discontent. "Everything is lovely and the goose hons high," says the employer of the Mitchell brand of domesticated mine workers. To "the man who works for wages under the trade agreement—the outcome of collective bargaining"—with the agreement signed and delivered, everything is lovely and a beautiful peace pervades the atmosphere of the United Mine Worker; "the man who signs the agreement becomes a party to the great operations of industry." What a noble partnership; what a beautiful well drawn-out contract, a three years, unalloyed, cordial, peaceful, honorable relation. And this is what the anthracite miners have been given, a "collective bargaining between their representatives and the anthracite operators." Could rank exploitation go further than this? It amounts to this then: What was good enough for the miners in 1903 is good enough for 1906.

In heaven's name, what brand of Unionism is this that signs away the right to strike? The workman's only weapon is taken away from him and he is left on the dung hill of impotence; the impotency of any such unionism is here demonstrated to a certainty.

The day of collective bargaining of the representatives of the two great parties in industrial production is becoming—and rapidly too—the vogue in industrial affairs," says Wright. What two great parties in heaven's name? The A. F. of L. cannot be one of the parties, surely not; that brand of Gompersian Unionism surely cannot be by any manner of names be called a great party. It cannot mean the great party of labor, for labor signs no contracts nor is it yet in any partnership with industrial production. Not yet my friend.

But wait my noble expounder of capitalistic economics, this brand of Unionism upon which you are banking your highwayman-tactics is going to collapse, as surely as contracts, intrigues and conciliations exist. Commissions will disrupt and fall to pieces. To use your own words, Mr. Wright, "a breach will occur" and no morality on the part of the operators will stem that rupture if not suitable to their own interests. No Union can exist under any such conditions. In fact, it ceases to be a Union for the time being, and becomes a party to the crime "in restraint of trade." A conspiracy exists to drag the Unions down to the last point of absolute impotence. A recognition of the Union indeed, with this proviso, that you have no kick coming about wages, and we will let you work for another three years! Let your of an intelligence is guiding the anthracite Mine Worker here! Surely the position of the men is most pitiful and to the outsider it is most tragic.

Carroll D. Wright says that the "contract will do away with labor troubles." Well, that is certainly the idea as far as the operators are concerned, but the union is not eliminated. The worker is still in the toils, the coils of contracts around the victims, commissions and arbitrations that don't arbitrate—deeper than the barb into the quivering flesh of the worker. The peaceful, honorable parties are full of congratulations, of the divine wisdom of a Baer, who bares the back while he steeps the rod in pickle. A trace to strikes then, the strikers shall strike no more—everything is lovely and the goose hons high.

Some great concerns in the United States for fifteen years have followed the Labor contract and they have never heard of in labor troubles," says Mr. Wright, and why not in the anthracite fields. Why not indeed! Let me prophesy right here. Given a Mitchell and a Gompers making contracts by special permission of employers and you can leave it for the next generation; but that many-colored brand of Unionism will be dead and buried long before that will happen. Even now the shroud of im-

potency enwraps its fading and attenuated form and it is hastening to the dead sea of extinction, wrapped in the folds of an unalloyed capitalistic combination. We will soon see its death bed in the maw of the exploiter. All opinions to the contrary notwithstanding the worker will not down; there can be no truce with the capitalistic exploiter.

Carroll D. Wright is the High-Apostle of capitalistic economics and like all apostles his utterances are dogmatic. Hear this—(1) "We say the workingman has the right now to make free contracts." (2) "The free contract idea is the essence of the wage system." (3) "And the man who works for wages under the trade agreement becomes a party to the great operations of industry." (1) The right to make free contracts must be in writing, otherwise, as Wright says, it is purely fiction. It must be the work of a conference. How can a right exist unless you are able to exercise that right? How can you have a free contract when that contract binds you on the instant you sign it? How then is a signed contract a free contract? This may be capitalistic logic but I can't see it for the life of me, who can! Unless you fulfill the binding agreement on that bond you are not free and in this contract it is virtually a binding bond on your labor for the fulfillment of your contract, in this particular case, three years labor. (2) "The free contract idea is the essence of the wage system." As the essence of the wage system is slavery it needs no contract to make that slavery any the more complete. Then as the essence is slavery so also is the agreement; so also the contract; the sum total is peaceful, abject, servile, bonded slavery. Carroll D. Wright goes on to show that (3) "the man who works for wages—under the trade agreement—becomes a party to the great operations of industry." We are not told of the standing of the worker before that trade agreement was signed; but under the signed agreement he becomes part and parcel of the great coal industry. Wright then goes on to show how that has worked out so beautifully in England, that land of fossilized and decadent industries. "It has now been working for a generation," says Mr. Wright. We can quite believe it. It needs no apostle to point out the impotence and the apathy and the utter uselessness of the trades-craft-unionism of the British Isles, as it now exists. The same thing will happen in Industrial America. The signed agreement here is the death sentence of the craft unions. The "safe and sane" have destroyed the Unions by a document which signs away any rights that the Unions ever possessed. May Day, the day of hope for the strikers, is to be a thing of the past to be remembered only, buried fathoms deep. May Day holds no terrors for the operators on the one hand, and no hope for the workers on the other; for mark this, a contract has been signed, whereby we renounce our right to strike, although we are not so sure that we will not be locked out when it suits. As Wright says again, "an agreement may be broken." For the recognition of your Union we demand a "free contract" from you; on our part we will not lock you out as long as the agreement is not broken, but as regards the demands which provoke quarrels, the conciliatory attitude of the trade agreement will prevent open rupture. "Our agreement has the actual welfare of the employers and employees." "The trade agreement brings about steadiness, stability, uniformity, helping business in every way"—"and it brings about a state of affairs in the labor Unions that cannot be secured by any other means."

When a mad dog has been muzzled, clubbed, and killed and buried, we feel secure; ergo when a Union signs an agreement with an operator the operator feels secure.

But here, my smug capitalistic economic enumerators of the exploiting class a Union is springing up in the industries, which has for its motto, Unity; for its goal, the social ownership of the means of production and distribution; which has no contracts to sign, no wage scale for its essence, no partnerships in industries, no restriction in output or intake; no representative to fake and mislead; no trucking; no banqueting; no chicanery. "No wage slavery; no compromise," is its slogan. To this union the miners are now turning. Witness the letters sent to the Western Federation of Miners convention. The outcome then is this: that the Gompers-Mitchell craft Unionism must give place to Industrial Unionism; no politics in the Union must give place to class conscious action by the workers; fake representation must give place to legislative representation; industries disorganized must give place to industrial unionism, production for profit will cease, and that for use takes

its place. Capitalistic exploitation will cease to be under the banner of the Industrial Workers of the World.

E. M. Crawford.

Vancouver, B. C.

CLOAKMAKERS WIN.

Gain Big Wage Increases in Three Shops—To Organize Industry.

The Cloakmakers' Local No. 61, Industrial Workers of the World, have won a complete victory in their first strike, and they will now proceed to organize the entire industry in this city. The strikers gain an increase in prices ranging from 30 to 100 per cent, also better shop conditions. The shops affected will now be straight out union shops.

Over one hundred employees were on strike in the establishment of Hinds, Silver & Stutz, 123 and 125 Bleeker street, and in the shops of Lindenman, Gross & Hinds, occupying sixth and seventh floors of 158 and 160 Greene street. The strike began on July 6th and was settled by the employers coming to terms on Monday, July 23rd.

The workers in the trade have watched the strike closely, and its successful outcome has gained their respect for the young and vigorous organization, Local No. 61. The strikers celebrated their victory with a jollification at which plans were perfected to push out and organize the entire trade in this city. Economic organization that will make a clean and clear cut fight for the workers is badly needed in the cloak trade and the members of No. 61 believe that the way is clear for bona fide unionism.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

# INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM—WHAT IS IT?

A new movement has sprung up in the ranks of labor, a movement that in every way satisfies the growing desire by workers for a closer unity, and for a sterner fight against capital in the industrial field. On every hand, trade unionists and workers generally are beginning to realize, not only that trade unionism has utterly failed to successfully organize the working class, but that it is proving itself a stumbling block to a successful campaign against the despotic rule of the employing class. Something better than Trade unionism has long been called for, and we believe Industrial Unionism is destined to be the form of working-class combination which will bring an end to the suffering of the toiling millions.

## INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM. WHAT IS IT?

It Has Four Cardinal Points.

First:—It accepts the principle that the interests of the working class and of the employing class are irreconcilably opposed. In accepting the principle, the Industrial Unionist gives the lie to the notion which dominates the ordinary trade or craft union, namely, that the interests of the two classes are harmonious.

That the poverty of the working class is due to the fact of labor power being a commodity is becoming increasingly evident. The workingman's wage is simply the price of the commodity he must sell to the employers in order to live, and this price represents only a very small portion of the wealth produced by him in the service of the capitalist class. Modern society is made up of wage workers, who perform all the necessary labor, and capitalist owners of the means of life, who appropriate the bulk of Labor's product. The interests of the two sections are not the same. The one receives wages enough only to enable it to work; the other pays wages out of previous surplus produce, and gets them back again a hundred-fold. The one has no means of production, the other has all the means of production. The working class alone is necessary and should rule society and industry, the capitalist class is unnecessary, and should, therefore be abolished. Between the two there exists a Class Struggle, continuous and bitter. Capital is organized to maintain and extend its sway, while Labor's ranks present the appearance of a disorganized rabble, trade unionism helping the confusion by keeping the workers divided along craft lines. Industrial Unionism seeks to organize and unite all wage-earners in order to pursue the class struggle to an end intelligently and relentlessly.

Second:—Industrial Unionism holds that there should be one union for all workers. Only by this means can the encroachments of the capitalist class upon the subsistence of the workers be met. The necessity for a single union is rendered imperative by the economic conditions of our time. Modern industry has given rise to a set of conditions wherein several trades or crafts become united

LIBERTY.

Documentarily Asserted by Jones, But Otherwise Proven by the Foreman.

E. M. Crawford.

Vancouver, B. C.

CLOAKMAKERS WIN.

Gain Big Wage Increases in Three Shops—To Organize Industry.

The Cloakmakers' Local No. 61, Industrial Workers of the World, have won a complete victory in their first strike, and they will now proceed to organize the entire industry in this city. The strikers gain an increase in prices ranging from 30 to 100 per cent, also better shop conditions. The shops affected will now be straight out union shops.

Over one hundred employees were on strike in the establishment of Hinds, Silver & Stutz, 123 and 125 Bleeker street, and in the shops of Lindenman, Gross & Hinds, occupying sixth and seventh floors of 158 and 160 Greene street. The strike began on July 6th and was settled by the employers coming to terms on Monday, July 23rd.

The workers in the trade have watched the strike closely, and its successful outcome has gained their respect for the young and vigorous organization, Local No. 61. The strikers celebrated their victory with a jollification at which plans were perfected to push out and organize the entire trade in this city. Economic organization that will make a clean and clear cut fight for the workers is badly needed in the cloak trade and the members of No. 61 believe that the way is clear for bona fide unionism.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

under the sway of one capitalist master or group of masters. A large industrial plant may be owned by one man, but where such a plant involves the work of different sorts of craftsmen, these craftsmen (where unions exist) are divided, not united. It is a common thing for half-a-dozen unions to be represented in one establishment. Furthermore, throughout the departments of production to-day it will generally be found that where different groups of men are arranged, or rather, divided in different unions, each union enters into an agreement that conflicts with the agreement entered into by almost every other union. One trade signs an agreement that will expire in January, another union will accept one binding them until March, while another body will tie itself up until November, and so on. Thus unionism of the old style has brought about a state of almost incredible confusion. Whenever one trade section goes upon strike, the other sections in the same industrial department remain at work, and thus help the employers to defeat the efforts of their fellows on the street. Under the banner of trade unionism wholesale blacklegging takes place. We could fill this leaflet (and many others,) with instances to prove this. When, for example, pattern-makers are on strike in one town, the patternmakers remain at work in other towns, and produce patterns which can easily be transported to the scene of the strike to enable the moulders to blackleg as well.

Industrial Unionism seeks to organize the workers into a union which is designed to embrace every industry in the land. What we aim at is not a Trade but a Class union; not a loose federation of craft unions, but a single union under a single constitution, and composed of Industrial departments, each of which shall include many and closely related grades of labor. This is the only real embodiment of the idea of the solidarity of labor. Under such a form of organization an injury to one would be regarded as an injury to all and rightly so. The Capitalists strive to drive the wages of the workers down to the standard of the lowest paid man, and strive to depress the wages of the lowest man still lower. The cost of female labor becomes the standard to which the cost of male labor continually tends, just as the

at of a Chinese proletariat or wage-slave becomes the level to which the cost of the European worker's subsistence gradually falls. The Industrial Union would permit of and promote the strike of a whole industry, embracing many crafts, or, if necessary, the strike of a whole series of industries, in order to defend the workers, or to promote their interests. The Industrial Union is a class union.

Third:—The advocates of Industrial Unionism hold that the ultimate and never to be forgotten object of the working men's industrial movement must be to seize, and to hold as their

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own collective property, all the means of production. Capitalism, even for the highest paid worker, is a system of robbery and a social crime. Its main feature, private or class ownership of the materials and instruments of production, is the outcome of successive acts of theft by the ruling class of the past, and is the means whereby the capitalists force the workers to hand over their labor power for a pittance. Capitalism condemns the worker to the life of a slave, whose burden becomes heavier, and whose reward grows ever smaller. Never will the workers be masters of their products until they are masters of the tools. To that consummation society must move. Rapidly and inevitably the industries of the land are becoming centralized in fewer and fewer hands while the labor of the wage slave in field and factory, in workshop, mill, and mine becomes more co-operative and interlinked than ever. Industrial unionism prepares the way for and lays the sure foundation of the Socialist Republic, by producing a working class industrially organized throughout the length and breadth of the land and round the globe. Industrial Unionism combines the workers that they may run the plants themselves, that they may directly control the various industries under the truest form of democracy. Under the new economic regime, the central directing authority will be a Parliament of Industry, composed of representatives of the various departments of production, and will be elected from below. It is the historic work of the industrial union of the working class to rear that Parliament of Industry.

Fourth:—Industrial Unionism, based as it is on the fact of the class struggle, promotes the Political Unity of Labor by achieving Labor's Industrial Union. The new union will establish itself simply as the economic organization of the working class, it will proclaim the necessity for political as well as industrial unity, it will marshal the workers on the field of industry, and, by that means, raise their ability for unified action against capital in the arena of politics.

In order to spread the foregoing principles, a transitory movement, The Advocates of Industrial Unionism, has been set up. The advocates press forward their work to the end that a union be established in Great Britain. Already, in the United States, the "Industrial Workers of the World" number over 100,000. Let the British workers fall in line and respond to the growing army across the Atlantic. The workers' cause is international because wage-slavery, capitalist robbery, and capitalist organization are international. Cast aside the false ideas underlying trade divisionism! Throw overboard that fraternity of "leaders," who derive benefit from keeping you split in groups, that the capitalists may easily decimate your ranks on the field of battle. Set up at once the British section of the "Industrial Workers of the World."—Edinburgh "Socialist."

## THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

What Is Being Done for the Socialist Labor Party in New York.

The State Executive Committee of the New York Socialist Labor Party, has four canvassers actively at work in various counties gathering signatures for the State nominating petitions. These canvassers report considerable success during the past week. Their work will be far-reaching. They are penetrating fields heretofore untouched by the Socialist Labor Party, delivering addresses, distributing leaflets, selling literature, making friends and establishing connections that will prove of lasting benefit to the cause of revolutionary Socialism in the Empire State. That this work is being done without any blare of trumpets does not detract from its value; but rather testifies to its thoroughness and soundness. The New York State Executive Committee, not only desires to sustain this canvass until its completion, but also prepare for the subsequent tours of the State by State Organizer Rudolph Katz and gubernatorial Candidate Thomas Jackson. To these ends it urges the generous and continued support of all comrades. Circulate subscription lists, arrange regular monthly and weekly collections of small sums, get up an outing or package party or two, and otherwise add your mite to the total amount required. Send all contributions to Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

## FOREIGN DICTIONARIES.

Price 75 Cents Each.—Postage Paid. French-English and English-French. German-English and English-German. Spanish-English and English-Spanish. Swedish-English and English-Swedish. Italian-English and English-Italian. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

# MATTHEWS DISSECTED

HIS ANTI-WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS ARTICLE SHOWN TO BE WITHOUT PROOF, AND AN INGENUOUS STRETCH OF THE IMAGINATION.

For the first time in years, I might say, I find myself short of words. I am unable to apply the proper terms to the article, "Murder as a Labor Weapon. The Crimes That Are Laid at the Door of Organized Labor in the Mining Regions of the West," in Harper's Weekly of June 2, 1906, and to the writer thereof, Franklin Matthews.

Matthews writes of the Colorado-Idaho outrages. He attempts to act as a historian in giving his dates and numbers of the crimes, yet offers no proof. He tries to convince his readers with the fact that because he (Matthews) believes Orchard, then what Orchard says is so; and, mind you, he did not see, nor get his statements from Orchard himself, he got them from James McFarland, Matthews' "famous detective who unearthed the Molly Maguires of Pennsylvania." Matthews evidently has not read the "American Law Review"; or he would prefix an "in" to the "famous."

Matthews begins his article with sweeping statements about "the safety of free institutions"; statements that are outworn because abused by men who undermine that safety. Under the circumstances his appeal for their preservation is truly heartrending!

Then Matthews says: "Five men are on trial for killing solely for revenge the ex-governor Steunenberg, a plain honest-minded citizen, farmer and banker, because he did his duty and displeased organized labor, so far as the indictment reads." But Matthews does not seem satisfied with that reading. Too bad the indictment was not drawn up by him, for he says: "But in reality the men are on trial for as dastardly and far-reaching a murder and conspiracy as any civilized country ever knew—a conspiracy to kill not in the name of liberty, nor to rid the earth of tyrannical rulers, nor for loot nor plunder such as pirates and robbers bands have formed and carried; a conspiracy not the outgrowth of family or personal quarrels such as have characterized the Mafia along the Mediterranean and the mountains feuds of this country; no such conspiracy as these, but a conspiracy to murder by wholesale those who have been guilty of assisting officially and otherwise, men to work when and where and for whom they chose without the consent of organized labor—in other words a conspiracy to murder for industrial reasons. And that in the land of a free people." Great! how nobly said; Shakespeare could do no better. In short, Matthews lays almost two score murders at the feet of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone in hope of giving organized labor a solar plexus blow, Poor Matthews; wrapped up in his own conceit like a cocoon in its web, he fails to give proof of his statements. To unravel his web would mean a disastrous end to this foolish insect. And yet an ignoramus reading that article might learn to believe that Matthews knows what he is talking about and was telling the truth.

Like the rest of his ilk that don't know and those that do know, but hold their knowledge covered by the gold that crossed their palms, Matthews ascribes all the bloodshed, riots, arson and dynamitings that occur in strikes to the strikers instead of to the real actors, the capitalists, as shown in Senate document 122, 58th Congress, 3rd session, dealing with the Colorado labor troubles.

Matthews claims Gorky was induced to send a message to the arrested men, as if he (Matthews) had been there and knows about it. He puts his ingenious imagination down as fact; not only here but all through his article.

How it must gnaw the hearts of the Matthews to know that the organized miners are, so they allege, able to raise \$1,000,000 for the defense of their officers. He makes no comment on this enormous proof of belief in the men's innocence, but mentions the contributions to show that all organized labor holds sympathy for what he calls, in quotation marks, the "Inner Circle." Any student of the labor movement knows how bitterly Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone are hated by Gompers, et al.

After saying all that a man without a conscience can dare to say, without getting into trouble, Matthews has the brazen nerve to say "This is not the place to try the men." Of course not; but it is the place to prejudice as far as possible those that may be prejudiced and sympathetic; and thus help along a damnable conspiracy to destroy the miners' organization. Unsophisticated Matthews! Lover of fair play!

Further Matthews says: "A Socialist orator at the May Day meeting in Grand Central Palace, New York, said that it was not Moyer and Haywood and the others who would really be placed on trial in Idaho; he said it would be the United States and its free institutions." This, too, hurt him quite a little. Mat-

thews would not have said it. Why! Because it was true? Would he have said it if it was plainly imaginative?

At last Matthews ends with: "No matter how the trial ends the God-given right heretofore fostered under the free (he's stuck on the word "free" in the abstract, but not in its actualization) institutions of this country of a man to work for whom and for what wage he pleases will undoubtedly be strengthened. Far-reaching murder conspiracy heretofore will lead to interfere with it." So ends the most judicial and noble scientific treatise ever produced by—Matthews, who believes in "free" American institutions, but overthrows them all by presuming men guilty before trial. A supporter of liberty, for fair!

Now a few questions to the gentleman: Has he no higher aspirations than to be a penny-a-liner in a capitalistic sheet? If he has, is he so ignorant that he doesn't know what a battle it is, in these days of concentration, to earn a living single-handed? As to the individual worker working for whom he chooses, how absurd! Picture a potato choosing the party that shall cook it, the pot in which it shall be cooked, and whether the pot shall be placed over a gas or a coal fire! The laborer, without capital and property, is like the potato, a commodity in the labor market, an article of merchandise to be bought and sold according to supply and demand, and in a worse position than the potato, in that he, a sentient being, is compelled, for the sake of a livelihood for himself and family, to submit to conditions of which the potato is never cognizant. Hungry and cold, ill-clad and propitiless, with those dependent on him clamoring for sustenance, alone he offers choice pickings to his combined employers, who manipulate the labor market to his detriment; but, united with his fellows he is able to resist and secure a portion of that which is stolen from him in the shape of profits and dividends. The right of the individual to work! Bah! Matthews means the right of the combined capitalists to pluck the "free" individual worker without any working class restraints. Noble Matthews! Upholder of labor's rights!

Why does Matthews take the word of Orchard in preference to thousands of honest men who know the prisoners and know them to be innocent? If Orchard could commit so many crimes for money is it not possible that he is now committing another crime for the same object, the crime of perjury? Oh, discreet Matthews!

Now let Matthews take this little advice: He had better put on spectacles if he can't see that no matter how the trial ends, it will add great strength to the Industrial Workers of the World, with which the Western Federation of Miners is affiliated. Already this crime against justice and innocent men has opened the eyes of thousands of honest people and will yet open the eyes of every honest person with a genuine spirit for freedom, till the now bitterly waged battle 'twixt the laborer and capitalist be won by the former. "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

Three cheers for the I. W. W. and its honest, imprisoned workers, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Wilby Heard.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July, 1906.

## FLASH-LIGHTS

of the

## AMSTERDAM CONGRESS

By DANIEL DE LEON.

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This Work is the Best Review Extant of the International Socialist Movement.

No Student of Events Should be Without This Volume. It Will Aid Him in Understanding What Otherwise Might Seem Confusing.

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Price 25 cents per copy.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.



# STIRRING MANIFESTO

By Maxim Gorky, on the Dissolution of the Duma.

Maxim Gorky, the celebrated Russian novelist and revolutionist, has issued a manifesto to the American people on the dissolution of the Duma. The statement is in part as follows:

## TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

The Czar has dispersed the Duma. This small man, trembling on his knees for his life and power like an open leaf, has with one stroke of the pen, with a convulsive movement of his hand, destroyed all semblance of law in Russia, and called into life a new series of murders, robberies and outrages.

The Russian Government will now inaugurate a policy of brutal and bestial reprisals.

His hangmen and thieves surrounding the throne and supporting it with blood stained hands have of late heard many bitter and insulting truths from the lips of courageous and honest men. They will avenge themselves for it, and their vengeance will be severe. Embittered, accustomed to shed blood, and encouraged by the reign of lawlessness they will once more spurn the world by their deeds. They will commence to annihilate and destroy the leaders of the people, and having destroyed the leaders they will again declare war on the people, the unarmed and defenseless people, who are dreaming of peace and civilization, and who had been so impatiently hoping for the triumph of justice.

The black blood soaked wings of death will flutter over the country for months. The exhausted earth will swallow thousands of corpses of men whose only crime was the desire to live a human life. Many women and children will perish from bullets, swords and clubs. Many crying outrages will be perpetrated. The world will be seized with horror and indignation. Here and there public meetings will be held, at which the speakers will eloquently denounce the Czar and his band of savages. The speakers will be rewarded by applause and the public will leave the meetings in the good conviction that they have responded to the call of the unfortunate people of a foreign land and thus discharged their duty to humanity. At the same time the blood of the Russians will flow in wide streams.

Are we civilized people, or are we not?

"I think we are not. We only pretend to love life and mankind, to respect the law and to abhor criminals. If my neighbors assault and torture human beings in their houses, and I hear the groans of the victims and, though I pity them, I do not run to their aid—am I a civilized person? If I live in a town where countless murders, robberies, and outrages occur every day, and I am familiar with these occurrences, but do nothing to prevent the robberies and to stamp out the crimes—am I a civilized person?"

"If on the earth on which I live and rear my children, such deeds of horror and lawlessness are enacted as in Russia and Turkey, and I, while condemning these acts, console myself with the thought that in my country life is easier, safer, and better, and, thus consoled, live satisfied in my home—am I truly a civilized person? People whose hearts are devoid of the consciousness of the brotherhood of nations are not civilized; they are still savages."

"People who live quietly when everything around them is soaked in blood, strangled in violence, are not civilized; they are simply satisfied animals. People who have children and allow them to grow up amidst wild anarchy and lawlessness and to poison their hearts with the sight of all the corruption which defiles the world—no, such people are not civilized. The world is for all, and everybody has a right to its joys. Whoever realizes that will not suffer himself to remain a passive witness to the torture of his fellow-men. Men are brothers. Whoever feels that will not remain an indifferent spectator at the murder of his brother, be the latter Anglo-Saxon, Jew, or Russian. More love and consideration for mankind! That is what makes a person truly civilized!"

"The endeavor to increase in life the number of conscious, wise, and honest people, people believing in the good of their kind, this is the most important feature of true civilization. All truly civilized persons must help the suffering and oppressed people of Russia. This is their duty, this should be their pleasure."

"For to help a human being to live a human life, in this help men must find for themselves the consciousness of their own significance in the world, the proud justification of their own lives. The life of the animal is senseless, the life of the beast is abhorrent—and ignoble and disgusting is the life of the boar and

# THE MOVEMENT ABROAD

BRITISH S. L. P. NOW OWNS ITS OWN PLANT—THOROUGH GOING I. W. W. LEAFLET ISSUED—NOTES IN PASSING FROM THE MOVEMENT ON THE CONTINENT.

## ENGLAND.

With the current issue of the Edinburgh "Socialist," the British S. L. P. through its ownership of the plant with which the "Socialist" is produced, carries to its logical conclusion the principle of Party ownership of its Press.

This latest practical step on the part of the S. L. P. in the organization of the working class for its emancipation, represents a long stride forward in the Party's onward march. Possibilities are now open for the spread of S. L. P. literature, of which every advantage will be taken by the British members. Not only is this so, but it is at the same time a step which in a still more brilliant light than ever, shows up the fakirs and their capitalistically owned papers, which they use to bulwark the rank and file. The letters that are pouring into the "Socialist's" office show, however, that the fakirs are "being got on to."

The Industrial Union Movement is progressing steadily. Agitation meetings are being held in London and other cities, which promise well for the movement. The "Advocates of Industrial Unionism" a temporary agitational and educational body, has issued the Leaflet on "Industrial Unionism" which is published elsewhere in these columns, and for which the demand is great.

The daily organ of the Labor party will call itself "The Majority." It will be presided over, as editor-in-chief, by Mortimer Holden, a candidate at the last parliamentary elections, and for 17 years manager of the "Workman's Journal" of Lancashire. Doubts are already rearing their heads as to the object and origin of the daily. Some openly declare it is a trap set for the working men, by the capitalists, who are anxious to create favor for their views on the tax reform.

## FRANCE.

At the conclusion of the debate in the Chamber on the subject of the use of the troops in the recent May Day strikes, the Socialist group proposed the following resolution, which was defeated: "The Chamber disapproves of the arbitrary measures directed, on the occasion of the recent strikes, toward the working class."

"It declares that the only means of bringing social conflicts to an end, and realizing social justice, is to substitute collective ownership of the means of production for capitalist production."

"It is ready to discuss and pass all reforms which will ameliorate the condition of the workers, and it is of the opinion that the declaration of the government, incomplete, vague and inefficient as it is, in no way answers to the certain will of the democracy, especially in the matter of the reversion to the nation of the railroads and the mines."

The only votes cast for this resolution were those of the fifty Socialist members.

## BELGIUM.

The Trades Union Commission purposes to organize for the 15th of August a giant demonstration in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor. In accordance with its intention, it is sending out to all organizations a call which says in part:

According to Graux and Beernaert the wealth of Belgium, i. e., the fruits of the toil of the present and of past generations, amount to over 35,000 million francs (7 billion dollars), of which the workers possess but the merest fraction. Are the workers going to allow themselves to perpetuate this system of spoliation and expropriation of their labor power for the benefit of a wealth-matching minority?

According to the figures of the census of 1896, among the 300,000 workmen, (exclusive of coal miners), whose hours of labor could be determined, 550,000 (a little over 1-10th) work less than 10 hours; 170,000 (about 1-3rd), work 10 hours; 75,000 (about 1-5th), work 10 1/2 hours; 90,000 (about 1-6th), work 11 hours; 110,000 (about 1-5th), work over 11 hours.

Half of the men who are worked more than eleven hours belong to the textile industry.

other animals who live in the warm darkness of their underground holes. Men should take life in a wider and deeper sense. The world is my house, and nothing that happens in it should pass by me without touching my heart. And if such crying horrors occur as those which we now witness in Russia true men and women cannot remain quiet at their sight. To help the people of Russia to conquer their freedom is humane and is noble. To help the people of Russia is necessary for everybody who considers himself a civilized person and truly desires to be such. Help those people of Russia to free its body from the parasites which suck its lifeblood. The duty of mankind is to help mankind.

"Are there in this country any men, and still they hear me?"

than eleven hours belong to the textile industry.

## ITALY.

The new Socialist group in the Chamber has unanimously decided to adopt a policy of energetic opposition to the Giolitti ministry. Two Socialist members, who declined to add their votes to the others, for some reason, will have to answer for it at the next national convention.

The Party, composed of 1,400 sections with a total membership of 40,000, is taking the usual referendum vote on the seat of the convention. The contest is between Rome and Bologna.

The matters to come up at the convention, are as so far decided upon, the following: 1—The policy of the Party; 2—The attitude of the Party toward Trade Unions; 3—The Party and the parliamentary group; 4—the Party and the Socialist press; 5—Anti-militarism; 6—Universal suffrage.

The debates on the relations of the Party and the parliamentary group, bearing on the autonomy of the latter, are looked forward to with interest.

## SWITZERLAND.

At Zurich, the great majority of workers in the building and the book trades have secured the nine hour day, after an active contest of several weeks.

The Berne "Tagwacht," a bi-weekly Socialist organ, is about to begin daily publication. The French-speaking cantons will soon have their organ also, "Le Peuple Suisse," formed by the consolidation of four local Socialist papers.

## GERMANY.

To head off the calumnies which might rapidly be spread about, the Socialist press is printing the following notice: "A certain cigarette factory at Charlottenburg has christened its output the 'Rebel' cigarette. Herr Bebel deposes and says that he has refused all requests of manufacturers for the use of his name, even when they have offered in return to turn over a part of their profits to the Party treasury."

## AUSTRIA.

The administration of the Party is preparing to declare a general strike in Vienna, if the government persists in its delays, and exhibits a desire to put over the discussion on the universal suffrage law till the next session of the Chambers. If need be, the strike may be carried into other localities also.

## HOLLAND.

Vilgen has just been elected in the third district of Amsterdam to succeed Pelak, president-elect of the Holland Federation of Labor, and officer of the Diamond Cutters' Union. The same day an election in the little town of Weesp resulted in the return of a Social-Democrat—the first one—to the municipal council.

## FINLAND.

The Finnish parliament has recognized the political equality of all citizens by according women the right to vote. The country is divided into 16 districts, represented by 200 deputies. The Social Democrats are calculating on 50 seats in the next Chamber.

## SPAIN.

The "Fuero y Libertad" of Madrid has been confiscated for publishing a letter signed by 80 prisoners, declaring that the torture was still practiced in their prison. Many innocent persons, arrested during the last few years as anarchists vouch for the truth of the letter. They declare it is the anarchy higher up which produces anarchy below.

## "DER ARBEITER" OUTING.

August Fifth, the date for the postponed "Arbeiter" outing is fast approaching, and articles for the bazaar which will be run at the picnic grounds should be pouring in faster and faster. Any attractive article for whatever purpose will be gratefully accepted.

The outing will be held at Liberty Park, Evergreen, L. I. To reach the Park from the old bridge, take Myrtle Ave. "L" to Ridgewood and transfer to trolley. From new bridge take Bushwick Ave. trolley, and transfer to trolley at Ridgewood. Fare either way, 5 cents. Tickets, Gentlemen, 25 cents. Ladies, 15.

The Committee.

## MOYER-HAYWOOD BUTTONS

The Der Arbeiter has a large supply of buttons, with photographs of Brothers Moyer and Haywood, which they will supply at the rate of \$3.50 per 100. Single buttons five cents.

Address orders: "Der Arbeiter," 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

# THE PARTY PRESS

AND the New Funds Necessary to Their Realization.

To The Socialist Labor Party, Its Sympathizers And Supporters.—Greeting:

We wish to announce that, since the machinery debt of the Socialist Labor Party has now been paid, the "funds" that served to make the payment of that debt possible will be discontinued.

We acknowledge, with appreciation, that the contributors to those funds are largely to be credited with having sustained the Press of the S. L. P.

For certain new purposes, new funds have been opened. The Moving Fund, for instance, was established by the Press Security League, to accumulate the necessary money to cover the moving expense, when moving shall become necessary. That fund should be supported, so that it may accomplish its purpose.

Then there is the Party Press Sinking Fund, established by the National Executive Committee, for the payment of the loans due to Party members. With this you are already familiar.

Besides those two specific purposes for the raising of money, there are a number of temporary, changing needs of the Party Press. First, there is need of some new publications for the Labor News, and we will also soon need a new edition of "Women Under Socialism" and some other titles of our old stock of literature.

Any reasonably good management would insist that these should be printed now, the machinery thus being kept busy during the dull season, in order that, when activity in the general printing business again begins, we can then have our own press practically out of the way and our presses open for the acceptance of profitable work from the trade. Otherwise the machinery and the space for which we pay rent will stand unused much of the time in the near future, and then, when the active printing season opens, we won't be able to run on commercial jobs as we ought, for we shall be overloaded with our own work. Second, and bearing upon this same matter, is our general financial situation. When we finished with the payments of the machinery indebtedness, we were left very much cramped financially, due to the fact that a goodly portion of these payments had to be met by the office, contributions being insufficient. Our accounts payable were at a figure about as high as we could possibly run them. Our cash on hand was nothing to speak of. And our situation is just so yet, business having been not very active during the summer, naturally we could not get ahead much from the receipts from that source; and, comrades, it means the suffering of constant trouble and aggravation, as well as a decreased effectiveness, to continuously operate an institution such as this without any working fund. For these reasons we need badly some money for general purposes, to be applied wherever necessary for the benefit of the Party's plant. Contributions made to overcome this situation we will acknowledge under the heading: "Party Press Operating Fund."

Now, while we do not want to see other good ends and purposes ignored or neglected, it is a fact that the money contributed to this Party Press Operating Fund will, at least until we have gotten out of our present state of financial stringency, be able to accomplish results often doubling its value a few times over. We therefore urge you, comrades, who have accomplished so much (now that the Party's machinery debt has been completely liquidated and it is for the first time possible to overcome the evil of a constant financial stringency here), to unite your efforts for a short time in contributions to the Party Press Operating Fund, that the affairs in our Party plant may be placed upon the proper, solid, economical footing.

The People & Labor News, C. H. Chase, Mgr. Endorsed by N. E. C. Sub-Com., Henry Kuhn, National Secretary. New York, July 28, 1906.

## ORDERS SOLICITED.

The new Jersey Socialist Unity Conference proceedings, in pamphlet form, is now out.

The Conference, realizing the importance of its labors being made generally known to all Socialists, requests that all interested help in circulating the pamphlet.

The price is 5 cents per copy. In lots of 25 or more 4 cents each.

S. L. P. comrades send orders to: John Hossack, 246 Princeton Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

S. P. comrades send orders to: James M. Reilly, 285 Barrow street, Jersey City, N. J.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

# DEMAND THEIR LIBERATION!

Seattle, Wash., July 15, 1906. Mr. Frank J. Smith, Judge of the County Court, Boise, Idaho.

Sir:—Chas. H. Moyer and Wm. D. Haywood, peasant, and Geo. A. Pettibone, past officials of the Western Federation of Miners, (the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World) are incarcerated in the Ada County, Idaho, jail, charged with the assassination of former Governor Frank Steunenberg.

They were kidnapped from their homes in Colorado and carried into the State of Idaho in defiance of all law and precedent.

They have repeatedly demanded the right of a speedy trial by jury which is guaranteed by the constitution to every citizen of the United States.

The prosecution, realizing the flimsy character of their evidence against these defendants, and realizing the bearing the affair will have upon the coming election in Idaho, are throwing every possible obstacle in the way of a speedy trial.

The conspirators, desiring to succeed themselves to office, deem it necessary to pause long enough in their attempt to take the lives of these tried and true representatives of the working class, to insure the continued rule of the capitalist class.

Therefore, we, the members of Local 178, Industrial Workers of the World, of Seattle, Wash., echoing the expressed sentiments of the millions of workers throughout the land, do demand the immediate trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, and the indignation of the working class already expressed indicates that if this heinous conspiracy to murder

these members of the working class succeeds, in spite of the efforts of the working class to prevent it, the capitalist class of America will pay the most awful penalty a ruling class ever paid for the perpetration of such an outrage.

Respectfully,  
By order of Local 178, I. W. W.  
Anna Tewksbury,  
Rec. and Cor. Secy.

## GOODING CONDEMNED BY REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of Weiser, Idaho, have addressed a circular "To the Republicans of Washington County," in which they condemn the administration of Gov. Gooding on various counts, the seventh and last of which is as follows:

"7. We condemn the efforts of Governor Gooding, his friends and press to make a political issue out of the prosecution of those accused of the foul murder of one of the State's foremost citizens, and deem it a reflection upon the manhood and citizenship of the State to assert that it is necessary to nominate any particular person by reason of such trials."

"Many other reasons may be advanced, but we deem the above, which can not be successfully refuted, amply sufficient to justify our action."

"Dated at Weiser, Idaho, this 23rd day of June, 1906."

"George V. Nesbit, E. A. Paddock, I. F. Smith, B. S. Varian, J. W. Hubbard, Alex. Johnston, N. F. Kimball, John H. Sater, H. W. Wulff, J. M. Snider, Norman Jackson, John D. Robertson, A. G. Butterfield, R. L. Badger, W. B. Burrows, A. J. Hopkins, Wm. P. Lynch, William McBratney, Geo. J. Hillier."

## SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop avenue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.

Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1330 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 31 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8; 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. E. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 206 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANS. Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year ..... \$5.00 Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year ..... \$3.50

Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .. 1.50 Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year .. .50

Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 103 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year ..... 1.00 Nepakarant (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year ..... 1.50

Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year ..... .25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above.

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, S. L. P.

# "The People"

Official Organ of and Owned by the AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE and SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organizing Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened into the dead things of the past.

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respondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	38,584
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172



Subscription price of the Weekly People:  
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six  
months.

When the corporations and the capi-  
talists understand that you are organ-  
ized for the express purpose of placing  
the supervision of industry in the hands  
of those who do the work, you are going  
to be harassed and you are going to be  
subjected to every indignity and cruelty  
that their minds can invent.

—WM. D. HAYWOOD.  
[On opening the Convention  
of the I. W. W.,  
Chicago, June 27, 1905.]

STILL IN FORMING.

The proclamation of the Duma to the  
Russian people is probably the best that  
could be done under the circumstances—  
but that best shows that the Russian  
Revolution is still in forming.

"Not a kopek to the Government and  
not a soldier to the Army" is the lan-  
guage of a strike. The strike against  
an employer, or even against the employ-  
ing class, is not a method of revolution,  
it is a method of warfare within existing  
conditions. It is a tacit recognition of  
the existing social order. It is more, it  
is in the nature of a declaration of  
loyalty to the system in force. The  
workman who goes on strike does  
first of all leave in the hands of the  
capitalist the plant of production. By  
that mere fact he admits that the em-  
ployer is rightful owner, at least as much  
is implied. The revolutionary act of the  
Working Class—should that act become  
necessary by the attempt of the Cap-  
italist Class of America to thwart the  
flat of the ballot—will not be a strike.  
It will be the proclamation—issued by  
the central authority of the integrally  
organized industrial proletariat—locking  
out the Capitalist Class from the Na-  
tion's industries, pronouncing itself the  
Government. "Not a kopek to the Gov-  
ernment and not a soldier to the Army"  
is tantamount to the acceptance of the  
Czar's camarilla as the recognized center  
and source of authority.

Nevertheless, though a strike is not a  
revolution, it may lead directly thereto.  
So likewise, though the political strike,  
declared by the late Duma, would seem  
to proceed from the theory of allegiance  
to Peterhof, it may be, it probably is,  
the forerunning whistle of the hurricane  
that is to follow close upon its heels.  
That hurricane will be signaled, not by a  
warning of "not a kopek to the Govern-  
ment and not a soldier to the Army," but  
by a summons of the national resources  
in funds and men, in wealth and arms,  
to enforce the lock-out pronounced upon  
the Czar's Regime. It will be the mani-  
festo not of subjects regarding their  
Sovereign, but of the Sovereign  
People deposing the Despot and his rule,  
and themselves asserting supremacy.

COMPERS' "INDEPENDENT" PARTY

Hardly has the Gompers "Independent"  
party been launched than it is giving un-  
mistakable signs of the unsteady  
bamboo-footing that A. F. of Hell-  
man furnishes. Impossible to get any  
definite answer to any concrete questions  
put to its god-mothers. It is all flourish-  
ing, windy aspirations, lurid hints, vague  
demands. The only thing that sticks  
out and leaks out is the hint to endorse,  
or allow endorsements from, the very  
parties whose misconduct the "Independ-  
ent" Gompers concern gives as its excuse  
for setting up shop. Somehow the tune  
is familiar. When was it last heard?  
Oh, yes—

It was the other day in Brooklyn.  
The occasion was a hearing on the  
charges against Mr. Coley for promises  
of patronage alleged to have been made  
by him during his campaign for Borough  
President. At the hearing, a gentleman  
whom we would take for a brother of  
Samuel Gompers, and may be, for all we  
know, although his name is Albert Keck,  
testified that his organization, the Ger-  
man-American League, would have en-  
dorsed some other candidate than Coley  
had he not promised them patronage.  
Being more closely interrogated, the fol-  
lowing dialogue took place between Mr.  
Keck and the Committee:

"Your organization is in the game for  
what it is worth?"

"That's it. We're not in it for fun."

"So you would just as soon vote for a  
Republican or a Nottinot as you would for a  
Socialist?"

for a Democrat, so long as you get a  
promise of patronage!"

"That's it. We're INDEPENDENT."  
The question forces itself upon one's  
mind. For what reason does Mr. Gompers  
call his affair the "Independent" party?  
The story is told of an affected mother,  
who was given to reading dime novels,  
sying off in a rage one day at her ten-  
year hopeful and saying: "I shall give  
you a vapoilation." When the brat re-  
covered his breath after being operated  
on, he remarked in a tone of disappoint-  
ment: "What a big word for a common  
licking!"

What a big, four-syllabled, Latin-bred  
word—In-de-pen-dent—for the short,  
monosyllabic, Anglo Saxon "Sell-out"!

CHILD LABOR IN GEORGIA.

Another skirmish has been fought in  
the South between Fancy and Facts.  
The Assembly of the State of Georgia  
has put through a child-labor bill limit-  
ing the ages to fourteen for night-work,  
twelve for factory work for children in  
general, and ten for orphans and chil-  
dren supporting aged or disabled parents.  
Seeing that similar worthless bills have  
been enacted into law by other cotton-  
raising and now manufacturing States,  
to hang in their respective capitolis like  
rusty mail in monument, mockery for  
flies to roost upon, it is quite probable  
that the Georgia Assembly bill will also  
pass the Senate, that the Governor will  
sign it, and that it will become law. The  
Georgia Assembly bill marks the latest  
compromise in the struggle in the South  
between unbalanced Morality and on-all-  
fours Materialism, such as capitalism  
breeds and demands.

The struggle of the capitalist class in  
the South to get its "see legs" has re-  
enacted during this generation in Amer-  
ica the grisly scenes depicted by  
Marx in his sketch of the rise of capi-  
talism in England. The child was the  
most pitiful of the many pitiful victims  
in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Magis-  
trates and front-pew holders vied with  
one another in the effort to capitalize  
the blood of infants. It was so in the  
American Northern mill towns and con-  
tinued to be so, openly, brazenly, until  
wealth enough was gathered to some-  
what let up and to put on the external  
appearance of some degree of decency.  
The South, long held back, has since the  
Civil War entered the field of manufac-  
ture. With her appearance on the field,  
the scenes, once enacted in the North and  
before then in England, have re-appeared  
on her sunny territory. Magistrates and  
front-pew holders have there also  
been in a race that tramples under foot  
the most defenceless of all capitalist  
victims—the child.

During this period the Moral Sense  
has asserted itself, as it did everywhere  
else, only to butt its head against the  
material needs of the capitalist. At-  
tempts at establishing child-labor regu-  
lations were made time and again, only  
to be rebuffed, not infrequently with  
quotations from the Bible, usually with  
political stump speeches. Finally the  
Carolina's passed a bill of the futile  
nature of the present one in Georgia,  
other Southern States imitated the ex-  
ample finding it a harmless concession to  
sentiment, and now Georgia falls in line.  
The enactment of these bills in the  
South—for that matter, it is not materi-  
ally different in the North—is not a  
"move out of the wilderness." These  
bills are but candles burned to the St.  
Michael of Morality, and intended only  
to afford vaster opportunities for the  
worship of his Dragon. Capitalism  
needs its "thrill," its "industry," its  
"cleverness"—compel the ethics of cannibal-  
ism. The latest proof of the pudding  
is found in the Georgia Assembly bill  
which patentizes child-labor in the year  
1906, said to be "of grace," and in which  
wealth is producible in such vast quan-  
tities that the child could, at last, enjoy a  
vacation.

MAJOR DREYFUS.

The Dreyfus Case having done its  
work, and done it well, in tearing down  
the false pretenses of "military honor"  
under which the general staff of the  
French army has strutted, its after-  
math is now beginning to perform a  
vastly more important function—the ex-  
hibition of capitalist internationality.  
Papers and magazines are now teeming  
with pictures of Dreyfus and his family,  
and with biographies of the long-suffer-  
ing victim. The biographies are inter-  
esting. The Dreyfus family is an  
Elsass family of manufacturers, owning  
large mills in the industrial center of  
Muehlhausen in Elsass. There were three  
brothers. Two attended to business, one,  
Alfred, took to the army. The Franco-  
Prussian war broke out and resulted in  
the annexation of Elsass to the German  
Empire. Was Alfred to give up his  
military career? Not necessarily. A way  
was found to secure his revenues from  
the Muehlhausen mills and at the same  
time keep his place in the French army.  
This was done by himself and one brother  
remaining French, while the third  
swore allegiance to Germany, and thus  
safeguarded the Muehlhausen interests  
for the family. From these ample re-  
venues derived from the labor of Germany,

the two French brothers, one of them an  
army officer, lived in affluence, and still  
continue to draw fat dividends. This is  
matter to pause at, and ponder over.

German labor, performed on German  
territory, and squeezed out of its es-  
sence under the protecting wings of the  
German Eagle, went toward keeping in  
trim a captain of the French army.  
Thereupon, when the Gallic conspiracy  
swooped down upon the devoted head of  
the French army officer, it still was Ger-  
man labor, performed on German terri-  
tory, and "squeezed out of its essence  
under the protecting wings of the Ger-  
man Eagle, that furnished a goodly con-  
tingent of the funds needed in order to  
expose the Gallic conspirators and clip  
their crest. Finally, the Gallic conspira-  
tors being worsted, and Dreyfus vindic-  
ated, he is promoted to the rank of  
Major of Twelfth Artillery, a crack reg-  
iment of Paris, in which position,—with  
muzzles of guns trained upon Germany,  
as all patriotic French guns must be  
dutifully trained—it is again German  
labor, performed on German territory,  
and squeezed out of its essence under the  
protecting wings of the German Eagle,  
that surrounds the present Major Dreyfus  
with the amenities of life, including  
Veuve Cliquot champagne, with which to  
wash down good round military excre-  
tions against Germany!

Dreyfus is no exception in this matter.  
He is the rule. Not Christianity, by  
breaking through the trammels of tribal  
gods, but Capitalism has made of the  
world one nation. It is now for Socialism  
to perfect the cycle by making of Man-  
kind one Brotherhood.

Col. (?) W. C. Greene has broken into  
print, just to say that the recent riots  
at Cananea, Mexico, were brought about  
by the Western Federation of Miners.  
As yet the W. F. M. have not been  
charged with the famine in Japan, the  
riots in Russia, the impoverishment of  
China, nor the death of the premier of  
New Zealand, although they are doubt-  
less guilty of all these and a fund placed  
with the Pinkerton detective agency  
would speedily bring forth the necessary  
evidence. Give McFarland and Orchard  
a chance.—The Mountain Pine.

Before Russell Sage was laid to rest  
in his grave his relatives have hastened  
to disprove a leading tenet of capitalism.  
They are going to try to have the  
courts break the will, because they were  
ignored. This Sage's mission is at last  
discovered. He lived a fanatic upholder  
of capitalism; as alone capable to insure  
the "sacredness of property." Barely is  
he dead when his "life's work," the ac-  
cumulation of millions, gives opportunity  
publicly to state in the head of the  
myth on which he builded.

A "state of extraordinary security" is  
the name given by the Czar's Govern-  
ment for the extraordinary state of siege  
in which it has placed St. Petersburg,  
Moscow and other leading cities against  
even the fractional will of the people  
which the Government allowed to be  
heard through the Duma. When Stolens-  
Goodness, whatever its form of govern-  
ment, whether autocratic or republican,  
finds itself endangered, it proceeds to  
place itself in "a state of extraordinary  
security." It was so in Idaho when  
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were kid-  
napped and continue to be held without  
trial; it is so now in Russia when the  
Duma is dissolved.

The Duma sums up well and graphi-  
cally the cause of its dissolution by  
ukase—its insistence upon the justifiable  
program of expropriating out of idle  
hands for the benefit of the working  
peasants the lands now held by usurers.  
The Duma has learned, its mission was  
to teach those who stood in need of the  
lesson, that "Law and Order" never did,  
does not know and never will consent to  
the methods of law and order for its own  
decapitation.

The Republican party could travel  
further and fare worse than to make  
this year's campaign on a stand-pat  
platform and the shout of "Prosperity."  
What are the Democrats to do? Deny  
prosperity? That is a two-edged sword  
for any capitalist to wield. Admit pros-  
perity? Then "stand-pat-tism" is the  
only sensible thing. Either way the  
Democrats are in a pickle.

Whoever wishes to contemplate the  
events now transpiring in Russia with  
the perspective offered by the past should  
read Eugene Sue's story "The Iron  
Trevel." Whoever would understand  
the events now transpiring in this  
country should follow closely the story  
that is being written by Czar, Duma and  
People in Russia.

That Countess Hercolani of Italy, who  
is suing the royal family for the support  
of her son, an illegitimate child of the  
"Sainted King Humbert," should be  
treated summarily. What will become of  
the "sanctity of the family" if its secrets  
are revealed?

MORE SCIENCE IN CAP AND BELLS.

An epidemic of "scientists," "philos-  
ophers" and "historians" seems to have  
broken out in New Jersey. It is break-  
ing out over the Socialist party like the  
rash over a baby. A short time ago we  
had Lewelling; now we have Oswald—  
and the English organ of the Volkzeitung  
Corporation, "The Worker," is driven  
to such straits for copy and argument  
that it has the cruelty to afford the  
gentleman more than two columns' space  
in which to expose himself, and the heed-  
lessness to render Socialist thought  
ridiculous by the publication of such  
tittlewaddle.

Mr. Walter L. Oswald dashes into the  
arena against the resolutions adopted by  
the New Jersey Unity Conference. He  
has no use for any of them. They are  
"unscientific," they are "unphilosophic,"  
they are "unhistorical." Even the "shades  
of Aristotle" are invoked to give testi-  
mony against them. To this perambu-  
lating compound of "science," "philoso-  
phy," "history," the most objectionable  
of all the principles laid down by the  
Unity Conference is the principle that,  
"without a properly constituted econo-  
mic organization, ready to take and hold  
and conduct the productive powers of the  
land, and thereby ready and able to  
enforce, if need be and when need be, the  
flat of the Socialist ballot of the working  
class, the Socialist political movement  
will be but a flash in the pan." It will  
not do to merely summarize, or "report,"  
the critic's argument against the prin-  
ciple. We would be exposed to the  
charge of caricaturing, by garbling, the  
argument. It would not be believed  
possible that such balderdash could really  
be palmed off as "philosophy, science and  
history"; the doubt as to the correctness  
of the summary would materially inter-  
fere with the only object one can have  
in tackling such "arguments"—to teach  
Socialism and history by contrast. We  
therefore shall reproduce the passage in  
full, paragraph by paragraph. The first  
paragraph reads:

Was there a "properly constituted" or-  
ganization when feudalism emerged from  
slavery, or capitalism from feudalism? If  
so, under what name were they organized,  
and under what date? These are interesting  
questions and our fusionist friends will be  
adding to the sum total of historical knowl-  
edge by giving the information.

When Socialism says "capitalism  
emerged from feudalism" it means the  
emancipation of a previously subject  
class (the bourgeois) from the domina-  
tion of a previously ruling class (the  
feudal lord). When Socialism says  
"capitalism succeeded feudalism" it  
means that a previous dominant social  
system (feudalism) was supplanted by  
another social system (capitalism). The  
expression "one system emerges from  
another" implies necessarily the over-  
throw of a previous system, together  
with its carriers, by another system, to-  
gether with its carriers. Thus the So-  
cialist says that "Socialism will emerge  
from capitalism" meaning expressly that  
the social system of capitalism, together  
with its carriers, the capitalist class,  
will go down, thrown down by the Work-  
ing Class, whose class triumph will set  
up the reign of Labor, or the Socialist  
Republic. Applying these indisputable  
historic, etc., facts to the clause with  
which Mr. Oswald introduces the above  
passage—"was there a 'properly consti-  
tuted' organization when FEUDALISM  
EMERGED FROM SLAVERY?"—it must  
follow, first, that before the social sys-  
tem of "feudalism," there was a social  
system of "slavery"; secondly, that un-  
der the reign of the social system of  
"slavery" the future feudal lords were  
held as a subject class; thirdly, that the  
said subjects overthrew the social system  
of "slavery" which dominated them, and  
established a new social system, feudal-  
ism, with themselves as the ruling class.  
Either Mr. Oswald's language means  
that, or it is a mere jumble of words.  
If he means that, he means balderdash—  
nonsense in either case. It is the merest  
balderdash to refer to a social system of  
"slavery" as the precursor of the social  
system of "feudalism"; it is triple  
balderdash to refer to the lords of trium-  
phant feudalism as the subject class of  
its precursor, the social system of "slav-  
ery."—Who were the ruling class, under  
the Oswaldian social system of "slavery,"  
whom the prospective feudal ruling class  
overthrew? Obviously the "scientist,"  
"philosopher" and professor of "history"  
has been slinging about a sentence that  
is not only meaningless, not only ab-  
surd, but calculated to inspire awe for  
his bogus learning by confusing the read-  
ers.

Although the balderdash of the clause,  
with which the first paragraph opened,  
somewhat prepared one for the jabber  
with which the paragraph closed, neither  
opening nor close, monumentally vicious  
though they are, can match this second  
paragraph. As thick as mosquitoes over  
a swamp do the downright stupidities  
hover of the above chunk of "philoso-  
phy," "science" and "history."

For one thing, Mr. Oswald does not  
know that the I. W. W. is not organizing  
"clubs" but "Unions";

For another thing, he does not know  
that two Unions of the same trade, no  
more than two political parties for iden-  
tical aims, can live together. One or the  
other has to go down in the end;

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that the I. W. W. is not organizing  
bodies on the "outside of the factories,"  
but on the INSIDE;

For a fourth, he seems to imagine that  
the I. W. W. "clubs" are a sort of hand-  
maid to the Belmont-Gompers craft  
Unions;

For a fifth, he is blissfully ignorant,  
(or does he affect ignorance?) of the fact  
that the craft Unions in a factory are  
doing everything except "working in har-  
monious relationship" together. The  
deluge of facts proving the contrary has  
fallen upon him like dew-drops on a  
duck's back. That molders remain at  
work when machinists are on strike;  
that machinists remain at work when  
packers strike; that motormen and con-  
ductors of the identical international  
Union remain at work, aye, carry the  
militia against their own fellow Union  
motormen and conductors when on  
strike; that only the other day a Bel-  
montist pure and simple high dignitary  
of the International Typographical Union  
wined in print at the sight of the press-  
men remaining at work when the compos-

The "fusionist friends"—the militant  
Socialists who are striving for Socialist  
Unity—would, indeed, be following the  
Oswaldian footsteps by "adding to the  
sum total of historical knowledge" some  
choice chunks of balderdash if they  
claim, or ever claimed, that there was a  
"properly constituted" organization

ready to man the machinery of govern-  
ment when "capitalism emerged from  
feudalism." There was none such; none  
was needed. It is a point upon which  
classic Socialist literature is emphatic  
that previous social revolutions were ac-  
complished so soon as the subject class  
in the immediately preceding social sys-  
tem became equipped with the ECONOM-  
IC POWER wherewith to enforce the  
revolution. It is a point, which the  
literature of the militant Socialists who  
are striving for Socialist Unity in Amer-  
ica, has demonstrated exhaustively that,  
for the first time in the recorded history  
of class struggles, the Working Class,  
the revolutionary class called upon to  
overthrow the present class rule, is  
WHOLLY STRIPPED OF ECONOMIC  
POWER. The facts have been adduced,  
the point has been emphasized, that,  
whereas, the badge of former revolution-  
ary classes was WEALTH, the badge of  
the Working Class is POVERTY. Final-  
ly, planted upon the principle that  
RIGHT without MIGHT to back it with  
is futile, the militant Socialists who  
strive for Unity in America have proved  
that, being deprived of the economic  
power which enabled previous class rev-  
olutions to enforce their demands, the  
proletariat must seek for the needed  
power elsewhere. Their numbers alone  
will not do it: the larger a mob, the  
weaker the lump and the more general  
the rout. Numbers, however, crystal-  
lized and drilled into organization, are  
omnipotent. The power, needed by the  
proletariat is the "properly constituted"  
economic organization. Without that all  
else is time wasted. Upon these two  
points—the difference between the bour-  
geois and the proletariat as a revolu-  
tionary class, and the consequent need of  
the "properly constituted" economic or-  
ganization of Labor to safeguard the flat  
of the Socialist ballot—upon these points  
is pivoted the Burning Question of  
Unionism, around these points the dis-  
cussion has centered. If Mr. Oswald's  
prelude was balderdash, this portion of  
his argument betrays his utter lack of  
familiarity with the subject upon which  
he presumes to lecture the "fusionist  
friends." To deny the need of "properly  
constituted" economic organization in  
order to insure the emerging of Socialism  
from capitalism, and to place such denial  
upon the fact that capitalism had no  
such organization in the days of its revo-  
lution, is at this late date, either unpar-  
donable ignorance, or unpardonable pre-  
sumption on the part of one who ven-  
tures to hold so untenable a position. In  
war, he who dares hold a position not  
militarily tenable receives no quarter:  
he is considered a reckless waster of  
human life. No quarter does he deserve  
who recklessly wastes the energies of  
the Labor Movement in such foolhardy  
warfare as the Oswalds.

The second and closing paragraph of  
Mr. Oswald's argument is literally as  
follows:

But aside from history indicating the  
contrary, is there any reason to believe that  
industrial clubs are essential to transac-  
tion from capitalism to Socialism? Remember  
that the workers will be organized in the  
factory anyway. They are already organ-  
ized for purposes of production, some do-  
ing this, others that, and all working in  
harmonious relationship. How will the  
fact that they are also organized outside  
the factory for the purpose of forcing  
higher wages from the capitalists—a then  
passed issue—add to the smoothness with  
which we change ownership?

Although the balderdash of the clause,  
with which the first paragraph opened,  
somewhat prepared one for the jabber  
with which the paragraph closed, neither  
opening nor close, monumentally vicious  
though they are, can match this second  
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militia against their own fellow Union  
motormen and conductors when on  
strike; that only the other day a Bel-  
montist pure and simple high dignitary  
of the International Typographical Union  
wined in print at the sight of the press-  
men remaining at work when the compos-

recently struck in this city, and thereby  
broke the backbone of the printers'  
strike—of all these facts, proving how  
"harmonious" the relationship is of the  
Craft Unions, the dapper New Jersey  
"scientist," "philosopher" and "histori-  
cal" critic has no inkling.

For a sixth and last thing, he does not  
know that what he takes for granted is  
the very bone of contention. The militant  
Socialists who are striving for Unity in  
America have heaped mountain-high the  
proofs that under Craft Unionism the  
Working Class is not organized, but that  
it is fatally ruptured, hence impotent  
for deliverance. Honorable and intelligent  
criticism either disproves allegations of  
fact, or disproves the conclusion, drawn  
from them. Anyone with sense enough  
to rattle in a tobacco seed knows that  
the Working Class are not to-day or-  
ganized, and never will be, or can be,  
under Craft Unionism for the simple  
reason that the gallon-measure of the  
Labor Movement can never be contained  
in the pint-measure of craftism.

Finally, Mr. Oswald seems to believe  
that he clinches his argument with an  
unsupported reference to the "despotic  
tactics of Daniel DeLeon." If, as actually  
happened, a national officer of Mr. Os-  
wald's own party writes to The People  
stating the place where, the time when,  
and the witnesses before whom the em-  
ployee of the Volkzeitung Corporation,  
Algernon Lee, stated the Editor of The  
People was a Bismarck spy and asks for  
an answer, and the Editor of The People  
thereupon staves in the head of the stupid  
slander,—then he is an "intolerable  
tyrant." If a man denies that 2 plus  
2 are four and maintains that they are  
22, and you argue to show him that addi-  
tion is not a serial, and that 2 plus 2  
are not the same as two 2's one after  
the other—then you are "narrow and in-  
tolerant"; if you thereupon take two  
peas, place them before him, and take  
two other peas, and also place them  
before him, and compel him to admit  
that there are no 22 peas but just 4 under  
his nose—then your tactics are "despot-  
ic."

Mr. Oswald's "argument" is typical  
of his species. Such is the caliber of the  
"history," the "science" and the "philoso-  
phy," such is the mental integrity of the  
element that opposes Socialist Unity in  
America.

Among the "workmen" who availed  
themselves of the opportunity offered by  
Secretary Shaw to subscribe for the  
\$30,000,000 Panama loan under "equal  
opportunity for all" is the banking firm  
of Fisk and Robinson which made six  
bids of \$5,000,000 each. On the principle  
that the safe deposits of the capitalists  
and the middle class traders in the Sav-  
ings Banks of the Nation, these banks  
"being the banks of the poor," are the  
deposits of workmen, we may now ex-  
pect to hear that the six bids of Fisk and  
Robinson for \$5,000,000, are, "equal op-  
portunity for all" having been declared,  
the bids of workmen.

The Court circles of St. Petersburg are  
reported to be jubilant over the seem-  
ing set-back received by the revolution-  
ary plan of the Duma to issue an address  
to the people. So did the Court of  
Charles I jubilate when for a moment  
Parliament seemed to recede; so did the  
Court of Louis XVI jubilate when the  
States General halted for a second; so  
did George III jubilate when the Ameri-  
can Revolution seemed to flag shortly  
before July 4, 1776; so did the Southern  
cabal of slave holders jubilate after the  
first Bull Run; and so has the American  
capitalist class been jubilating for these  
many years. . . .

Acting Mayor James W. McCarthy of  
Jersey City is acting in the usual quack  
doctors style. Marriages are declining  
on account of declining opportunities to  
make a living. In sight of the declining  
number of marriages the Mayor proposes  
to stimulate the number by offering to  
marry free of charge. If, instead of  
marrying people free of charge, the  
Mayor gave every would-be couple an  
assured means of earning a decent liveli-  
hood the chances are he would have  
nothing else to do but marry people all  
day long in a steady stream. It is not  
"cheap marriages," any more than cheap  
anything else that will solve the social  
problem or any of its secondary manifes-  
tations.

Bryan's visit to Croker is proof pos-  
itive of his "conservatism." Capitalism  
will be perfectly safe in the hands of a  
President "O.Ked" by the retired boss of  
Tammany.

Beit, the backer of the Jameson raid,  
in giving \$6,000,000 in public bequests,  
illustrates once more Lafargue's pointed  
truth, "Philanthropy means to steal  
wholesale, and give away retail."

The agitation of the English aero-  
nauts over the ownership of the air is  
timely. They had better move to make  
it common property before the capital-  
ists lay exclusive claims to it, as they  
surely will. A new system of property  
will be evolved with the perfection of  
aeronautics.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONA-  
THAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—What's all  
this talk flying around about the "class  
struggle." I'd like to know?

UNCLE SAM—The class struggle  
means the struggle of the economic  
necessities of one class against the  
economic privileges of another class.  
Would you deny that the capitalist  
class is enjoying privileges which the  
economic necessities of the class of the  
proletariat cannot tolerate?

B. J.—I guess that's so.

U. S.—That being so, the class strug-  
gle between the two exists—the one  
struggling to preserve its privileges,  
the other compelled to struggle to over-  
throw its foe or go down.

B. J. (pensive)—Yes, there is a class  
struggle, no mistake about that, but—

U. S.—What now?

B. J.—But it is not absolutely neces-  
sary that the cause of the proletariat  
be upheld by the proletarians, nor that  
the cause of the capitalists be upheld  
by the capitalists. You know  
how some non-proletarians are cham-  
pioning the cause of the proletariat;  
can't you conceive of the reverse, of  
proletarians upholding the cause of the  
capitalists?

U. S.—Most assuredly I can; the  
"pure and simple" labor misleaders—  
the Gompers, the O'Connells, the Ma-  
hons and such others—are doing so  
right along.

B. J.—Then, I say, it is senseless to  
judge a movement from the element  
that runs it.

U. S.—Even so, you err. Your pre-  
mises are right, but your conclusions  
are wrong. The theory of the class  
struggle begins and ends with the dem-  
onstration of the fact that the present  
social movement involves the struggle  
between the economic class interests  
of the class that is stripped of prop-  
erty, and the class privileges of the  
class that has sponged up all property.

If a member of the capitalist class up-  
holds the economic interests of the pro-  
letariat, he stands squarely upon the  
class struggle against capitalism; vice  
versa, if a member of the proletariat  
upholds the economic interests of the  
capitalist class, he stands upon the  
principle of capitalism. The test in  
each case is: what principles does a  
man maintain?

B. J.—That's so.

U. S.—Now, then, the movement that  
lays stress upon the tax question, the  
expansion question, the China ques-  
tion, etc., is a capitalist and not a pro-  
letarian movement. It gives no  
thought to the wage question. Its  
mind is taken up with capitalist eco-  
nomics. Will you deny that?

B. J.—Guess I can't.

U. S.—That's the reason I pronounce  
none of these movements are a wage  
worker's movement. The non-wage  
worker who talks capitalist economics  
and is busy about capitalist issues is  
not on the side of the workers. The  
question is not whether certain So-  
cialist leaders such as Lafargue, Bebel  
Ferri and others are of the proletariat  
or not. The question is whether the  
doctrines these men preach are prole-  
tarian or capitalist doctrines. They  
preach proletarian doctrines, and thus  
places them and their movement fully  
on the side of the proletariat.

B. J.—Y-e-s.

U. S



## CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL UNITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—There are too many Socialists and non-Socialists, who are not conversant with the reasons why there are two political parties of Socialism, therefore the dissemination of the proceedings of the New Jersey Socialist Unity Conference should be furthered in every possible manner by all those who realize that the enemy must be met by a unified economic and political movement.

Militant Socialists have no other alternative but to build up the Industrial Workers of the World, and when they do this there is no essential difference between Socialist party and Socialist Labor Party militants. It logically follows, that with the workers united on the economic field, there can be but one political party of the working class.

E. B. M.

San Jose, Cal., July 11.

## SELF-EXPLANATORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In scanning over my Daily People of July 20, I noticed a communication from Section London Socialist Labor Party of Canada, and one from the Canadian National Secretary Thomas Maxwell, under the heading, "Self-Explanatory."

Now, as one of the former S. L. P. comrades (as Maxwell puts it), whose name appears in The People once in a while, I feel as though a reply is in order, especially to the readers of The People. Some of us are just as loyal to the cause as ever; and, don't worry; when the time is opportune to organize a section of the Socialist Labor Party in Toronto, you will find your humble servant on the firing line, as he has been in the past, is at present, and will continue to be in the future.

I certainly would like to hit out from the shoulder with regards to the National Executive Committees that have been in power in the past up at London; but to avoid friction I will simply say that it was a ruling of the National Executive Committee of London that wiped out old Section Toronto, Socialist Labor Party, when they made the decision that a quorum was seven, when the constitution says seven men can form a section.

Now, men of Section London, reason this out and think of our past troubles, and we will not have to start washing up a lot more dirty linen.

Fraternally, Chas. A. V. Kemp.  
Toronto, Canada, July 21.

## A SUNDAY WELL SPENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Last Sunday I found myself in Portsmouth, Ohio. Having nothing to do for the day, and being in a strange city, I thought the matter over: how it would be best to spend the day. Early that morning I decided to call a meeting of one to discuss ways and means. After the meeting had been opened and the purpose of it explained, several suggestions were proposed, and the following resolution was pushed to the front, seconded and carried unanimously:

Resolved, That the best way to spend Sunday is to hustle subs for the Daily and Weekly People, the best and most fearless defender of the great Working Class in its struggle for emancipation.

Resolved, further, That the audience and the chairman constitute themselves a committee of one to carry out the suggestion embodied in this resolution. This being done, the committee at once set to work. At first it was the intention to go to the residence district of workingmen, and make a house to house canvass; but this plan had to be given up on account of rain, that continued to fall nearly all morning. Another plan suggested itself then; it was to try and find some material that had already had an inkling of the labor movement, and thus get the workmen in "bunches." Inquiries that followed, brought out the fact that there was quite a number of Socialist Party members in the city; and that they were to have a meeting that afternoon at 2, in a certain hall. The committee lost no time in finding the hall and was there long before 2 o'clock struck.

Under the head of good and welfare, the committee, constituted that morning for the purpose of getting subs for the Daily and Weekly People, was kindly invited to the floor, by one of the members; and asked to speak upon the merits of the official organs of the Socialist Labor Party. While the audience was small, on account of the rain, it was very attentive to the remarks of the speaker and greeted his little speech with hearty applause. Five six months' subs. to the Weekly People were taken. Since not more than 10 members were in attendance the self-constituted committee felt satisfied that the Sunday had been

as well spent as could possibly be expected under the circumstance.

Up to date, the committee was not discharged and more subs will be forthcoming.

A Workingman.

Cincinnati, O., July 23.

## PLATFORM OF THE ARMENIAN SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The following synopsis of the platform of the Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America is sent to The People, so that our English speaking comrades may know the aims and objects of the Armenian S. L. P. of U. S. of America.

I have no intention to write extensively of the platform, but will try as nearly as possible to present it concisely. It begins by describing under what conditions property was held in ancient times. It says that in the early times property had not a private but a collective character.

The main cause of modern private ownership is the owner's OWN USE of the indispensably useful things; and we read in the platform as follows—"THE OWN USE of the things (commodity) required is the cause of unlimited private ownership." The ownership of the fruits and lands is held to be comparatively a phenomenon of modern time. It obtained its complete character in France in the revolution of 1789. During the centuries it grew little by little, naturally as a danger; and because of the prejudice to collective ownership, actuated by oppression and dirty means.

After this the platform describes the existing modern capitalist system, its meaning; and shows us how the capitalists rob the working class, getting all of the products that they produce. It explains to us what is meant by proletarian and the conditions under which he lives, and advocates vigorously the rights of workingmen and declaresly postulates the ultimate expropriation of the capitalist class.

The platform demands the return of all the means of the production to the working class, and says as follows—"as long as destitution and hunger are the portions to the working class, all hope and enjoyment are for the capitalist class. There can be no peace between these two classes. All the links by which we were tied together in the ancient time are ultimately destroyed. If it is possible to think that there can be peaceful relations between wolves and sheep then it is possible to think that there is something in common between the capitalist and the workers. We must dig more profoundly day by day with all our energy, the fearful abyss that separates the working class from the capitalist class. And we will never cease in our difficult paths till the working class erects upon the ruins of the rotten capitalist system its own revival of socialist life. Standing upon the principles of the class struggle, we declare decisively that in extreme and very exceptional circumstances, when danger menaces and threatens ultimate annihilation to all the existing classes, no compromise, no concession, not a single drop of blood will be given on the part of the working class to protect the life and the interests of the ruling fakirs, but will be applied to self-preservation and obstinate resistance.

"The Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America is an organization formed on behalf of the Armenian workingmen in America; and its aim and duty are characterized by the struggle against American capitalism. Being in America, its action is co-extensive with U. S. political boundaries. We, the Armenian Socialist Labor Party of America declare economic, political and social war against the capitalist system."

For my part, it is exceedingly deplorable when we see that our Armenian brothers, here as elsewhere, are used during working time as milk cows, and at election time, as voting cattle, for the benefit and interests of the capitalist class.

Gabriel Rahtouny.

Lynn, Mass., July 23.

## FROM A DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Acting according to the suggestions of G. F. Carahan of Houston, Texas, and Poor Richard of Long Island City, N. Y., I have found a good place to put the pennies I save from day to day.

Owing to the high prices of the necessities of life, the penny has lost its usefulness and in this Western country is becoming as scarce as the proverbial

Bad Penny, being almost a novelty when it does turn up.

I have long been in the habit of saving the Penny as he turned up and placing him away in a pretty little cup or box in some cozy corner until a day came when I could expend it, generally in some things that go to satisfy the small wishes of a young woman.

Enclosed please find twenty-five pennies, my savings for the last few weeks, which I herewith send to start or keep the ball a-rolling. Please place this in the "General Agitation Fund."

I consider this simple suggestion very good and a means whereby much money may be raised without breaking you up in business.

May we all, that are interested in doing away with this damnable system of capitalism, commence this penny collection at once. Now everybody, nobody exempt!

Fraternally,

A Daughter of the Revolution.

(Miss) Jennie T. Brandborg.

Underwood, North Dakota, July 17.

## THE ASSERTIONS OF MR. ROSEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A representative of the Socialist Party addressed a small audience on the Packet Dock last night, under the auspices of the local organization. His name was Alexander Rosen, a public school teacher in New York. He seemed to be a new man in the Socialist party, for he displayed great ignorance of the past and present history of his party. He made several statements that were very startling to any one at all acquainted with the present development of the working class movement. For instance, he said that "August Bebel of Germany has declared that the Socialist Labor Party in America is only a disrupting organization pouring forth its vile wrath on the true labor movement." Chas. H. Corrigan stepped forward and called for Rosen's proof. This he could not produce, but, like the old time "Kangaroo," he became very excited.

When asked what was his party's attitude towards the trade union, Rosen admitted he knew nothing about "the Trades Union" question and then proceeded to show the Socialist Labor Party destroys the trades union by building up the Industrial Workers of the World, while his party believed in "boring from within." The writer asked him if Eugene V. Debs was not also fighting the American Federation of Labor and building up the Industrial Workers of the World? He answered by saying, "When the I. W. W. was a young organization on paper, they needed speakers, so Debs spoke for them, but Debs believes now as he, the speaker, did, that the I. W. W. was wrong, and didn't speak for them any more." This was very remarkable, in the face of the recent article in the "Industrial Worker," entitled "The Duty of the Hour"; and the much-advertised speech to be given by Debs at New Castle, Pa., on Labor Day, under I. W. W. auspices.

When asked what he thought of the action of Sieverman and Martindale, two members of his party, in furnishing strike breakers in Lynn during the Knights of Labor strike, he positively declared that he never heard of those two men being in the party. He said he did not believe me when I said they had been, but a total stranger in the gathering stepped forward and said he was from Rochester, N. Y., the residence of the two men, and that what I said about Sieverman was true. This floored Mr. Rosen completely. Finally, Mr. Streble, a local "Kang," who, in one of his recent utterances said that Jesus Christ was a Socialist, removed the speaker from the box as he was fiddled out; his supply (of Rosen) was all in.

I think the local papers made a mistake in saying Rosen is from New York. He rattled off "Socialism" as if he came from Dreamland, Coney Island.

James Trainor.

Syracuse, N. Y., July 29.

## CONVINCING EVIDENCE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Socialist generally finds it a difficult task to convince the average person of the thoroughly bad nature of the capitalist press; but the present day doings of capitalism, is day by day making more easy the educational work of the militant Socialist.

The "Boston Herald" of July 18, (morning edition), contains a six or seven column report of their "special commission" to investigate "Packingtown," in which, after discrediting the Government Commission's report, and ridiculing Sinclair's book, they vouch for the purity and wholesomeness of the beef trust's product. Armour appears in a thick coat of whitewash, clumsily applied. The whole article, the very paper smells. Shake it and Armour's money is heard to jingle.

Although every page of the "Jungle" tells of the brutal and inhuman treatment of the workers, by their holy "benefactors," the "Herald" puts the glass eye on that side and merely comments to the effect that, "One might pity a Harry Thaw were he forced to

exist on the wages named in the "Jungle," but for an ignorant workingman who never had more, the "Herald" thinks that, "Jurgis should have been very happy and SAVED MONEY." "Natural ignorance, you know," thanks to the "Heralds," "always was, always will be so." Amen.

There are times when the capitalist class just cannot help showing its claws and fangs against the workers as a class, and this is one of them. No intelligent workingman will look to these literary mouthpieces of capitalism for trustworthy information on any subject.

J. C. Ross.

Boston, July 18.

## KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People—As those who read the Daily People will have noticed, the New York State Executive Committee has a standing notice in the paper, to the effect that the work of gathering signatures to our State ticket is now being vigorously pushed and calling attention to the fact that in order to keep the matter on the go, funds are needed. The responses which the notice has elicited are very meagre, and if the work now under way is to be hampered in its last stages by this lack of interest, it does not augur well for the party, when we shall have even more trying periods to go through.

You will therefore find enclosed another dollar to help keep our men on the road, and I hereby pledge myself to pay at least a dollar per month until the close of the year for the purpose stated above.

Fraternally,

E. Moonelis.

New York, July 27.

## MORE ABOUT THE TYPO STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—A few words would not be amiss in reviewing the Typographical Union strike, for 8 hours in this city, which was inaugurated on the 1st day January. Six months have passed, and as yet no result.

This strike teaches the lesson, that the new trades union movement and its methods are correct; namely, that no single craft should inaugurate a strike, but that all strikes of these crafts should be called by the Allied Printing Trades Council.

What excuse for existence has this council, if it cannot help all its members in securing the shorter workday, and better conditions?

In this type 8 hour strike, we find the job compositors, pressmen, and press-feeders out. The bookbinders, women assistants, stereotypers, photo-engravers and mailers are continuing to handle the bosses to break the strike.

The Typographical Union has always posed as a safe and conservative organization. Last September it instructed its delegates to the state federation convention, to father the resolution against all political action.

The strike of the 1st of January not proving a hands down victory, we find these officers forming anti-citizens' alliance, government ownership leagues; and threatening all kinds of political action against the citizens' alliance, ably assisted by such Socialist Party men as Harriman, Corey, Editor of "Common Sense," Roch, infamous for his secretaryship of the party with a past. Result—meetings, circulars, threats, more circulars; strike still on.

Not one strike has been wholly successful in this city, nor will it be with such methods. The rank and file must adopt independent political action, and strikes must be controlled only by allied councils of one craft, such as advocated by the Industrial Workers.

As long as such men as Hay, the \$1500 a year artist; Fenneway, the rougher friend of President Roosevelt; Drake, the one-time political actionist, but now silent as a tombstone—guide the destiny of this organization, so long will these workers be striking in the dark.

Call this strike off! Organize stronger on new lines, strengthen your organization! Organize at the ballot-box; and then, at them men! at them!

Allied.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 21.

## WALL STREET'S ANTI-SOCIALIST "FORCES."

To the Daily and Weekly People—"The Wall Street Journal" published an editorial on the 27th inst., headed, "Forces Against Socialism"; and, in the course of nearly a column summed them up as follows:

National bank stockholders, 318,735; stockholders in other banks, 300,000; stockholders in railroads, 327,000; stockholders in industrial companies, 500,000; owners of farms, 5,739,657; manufacturers, 500,000; wholesale merchants, 42,000; bankers and brokers, 73,000; savings bank depositors, 7,896,329; total, 15,496,621.

"There are, of course," the article goes on to say, "many duplications in this list." (You bet; it's a regular stage army duplication; that is, a few are continuously represented as the many.) "For instance, many owners of farms are

also depositors in savings banks and many merchants and bankers are stockholders in railroads and the like." "But," it proceeds, "SUPPOSE we deduct 5,000,000 from this total in order to be absolutely conservative. There still remains 10,000,000 persons having such property interests, large and small, in this country that they could be depended upon to oppose any scheme striking at the right of private property. Now these 10,000,000 people represent families, and if the average family be estimated as consisting of five persons, it is well within the bounds of reason to say that at least 50,000,000 people, or more than 60 per cent of the population of the country are opposed to Socialism in its radical form, because they are personally interested in preserving the right of private property. Then we must take another item into consideration. Religious and moral influences. Of the population of the United States 40,000,000 are females, and while some of the Socialist orators are women, it is the absolute truth to say that, as a class, women would oppose Socialism with all the influence at their command. There are 30,000,000 church communicants in the United States who must, as a class, be counted against Socialism. The Roman Catholic church as an organization, has taken the strongest possible ground against it, and there are at least 10,000,000 communicants of that faith in this country. It is also significant that the main trade union representing millions of workers, is also opposed to it."

Of course, these figures are admittedly supposititious estimates and therefore unworthy of forming a serious basis of criticism. But for all that let us pen a rejoinder.

To the Socialist the picture painted by the Wall street organ does not loom up as well when we take into account a few estimates that can be contrasted for rebuttal.

First, It is estimated that there are 30,000,000 million working people in this country, who are what the Socialist calls wage slaves, i. e., workingmen who are without capital, and dependent for their livelihood on the wages received for the sale of their labor. That army has nothing in common with the 50,000,000—women and children included—that are alleged to be arrayed against Socialism, according to the suppositions of "the Wall Street Journal."

Second, of the 30,000,000 million working people in this country it is estimated that 20,000,000 are males—and potential voters; and as such can be induced to cast their ballots against capitalism, in contradistinction to the millions of women and children who cannot do so.

Third, as to the 30,000,000 religious communicants; they "a force," when the clergy are continually bemoaning their apathy and decline in numbers! As to the 10,000,000 communicants of the Roman Catholic church being a unit against Socialism, that is greatly overestimated, because the bulk of the church's membership consists of women and children—non-voters; while the Catholic males take their religion but not their economics from Rome. Look at the stupendous growth of Socialism in Catholic Italy, for instance. Look at its immense strides in Spain, and all the other countries, including this, where the Pope launches his anti-Socialist encyclicals. The Catholic church an anti-Socialist unit? "Rats."

This reduces quite materially the Catholic opposition claimed by "The Wall Street Journal."

As to the concluding "force"—that of unionism—it falls to the ground when the organization of workers in the A. F. of L. foots up less than 2,000,000, out of a total male working class of about 20,000,000; and when one also considers the growing discontent against that organization, together with the magnificent progress of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The class conscious worker knows that while the bulk of the population is a working class one, whose very existence is threatened by trustification, the introduction of machinery, increased cost of living, intensification of toil, panics, and other causes that are at work to labor's undoing, the class that "The Wall Street Journal" is sponsor for will need something more than the "FORCES" against Socialism of which its review treats. The duplicated and manifold stockholders, the "holy" church, Gompers' "Unionism," the farming element, etc., cannot avail against the Industrial-Political evolution that is producing the revolt of the workingmen, in the direction of securing the social ownership of the land and machinery of production and distribution for use by their own class. Socialism is therefore invincible and inevitable.

Claudius.

Jamaica, L. I., July 27.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

## LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. J. F., SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH—Now for your second question—

Bryan, as a statesman, is no better and now worse than any bourgeois politician. His claim, even to-day, that, with two legs to walk on (the double standard) the country could walk better, reveals crass bourgeois ignorance of economics.

Next question next week.

E. G., NEW HAVEN, CT.—The best that can be said of the Laborite delegation in the British Parliament is that the position it takes is such that it is bound to be drawn into the eddy of the continental revolution; whereas, if the British Labor Movement had not matured to the point of at least having a delegation in Parliament, it would be less exposed to be suctioned up by the continental Revolution. That is all. That may be a good deal, in the sense of rather something than nothing. Such a position is, however, mainly passive; it is not aggressive, least of all creative.

L. T. U., MUNCIE, IND.—Now for your second question—

When China and Japan were opened by the allied powers, they enforced the principle of extra-territorial jurisdiction. Thereby subjects or citizens of those powers were tried before their respective consuls. This practice was waived in the case of Japan. The United States waived it in 1894. It is still in force in China.

C. C., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is yet to appear the first argument, made by the defenders of a privately-owned press, that is not a lame echo of the bourgeois defence of private industry against "the tyranny of Socialism." The bourgeois argument, that, under Socialism, the State will dictate even the color of the handkerchiefs in which we are to blow our noses, has not yet been echoed, by the opposers of a party-owned press, with the argument that under a party-owned press we shall be dictated even concerning the color of the covers of the books that we read. But that argument will yet come. It is the fate of nonsense to run itself into the ground.

T. R., PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Jesuits may be, probably are, ordered not to interfere in politics. That is not to say that the head of the Order does not. The whole Jesuit plan is essentially political. It contemplates a system of universal terrestrial government, with blind obedience demanded from subalterns and from the masses.

Next question next week.

J. I., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The man who says that the political movement of Labor is all sufficient is, if a workingman, a visionary; if an "intellectual," a political schemer, scheming after stage-strutting and—pennies.

A. H. E., NEW ALBANY, IND.—All anti-blacklisting laws are so much humbug. The capitalist can not be forced by law to employ a man he does not want. He can always explain his action by claiming the man is unsatisfactory at his work. Who is to decide?

F. S. M., WASHINGTON, D. C.—Now for your sixth question—

The persons and classes most ready to accept Socialism are the members of the working class. Socialism being a class movement, just as capitalism was, it is readiest accepted by the class-conscious workers, who realize their class antagonism to the capitalist class—just as the bourgeois, or oncoming capitalist, was the class that most readily realized his class antagonism to the then ruling feudal class, and clubbed to club that class. At the same time, many a person, not of the working class, but whose intellect and information raise him above his own class interests, is seen to-day to embrace Socialism—just as, during the uprising of the capitalist class, many a member of the feudal class embraced the cause of the bourgeois.

Next question next week.

J. O. J., PITTSBURG, PA.—We hardly think it was an accident that led Carnegie to choose Bethlehem as the site of one of his armor plants. It is so much in keeping with the hypocrisy of the capitalist's religion to hail from a town with such a name. Armor forged in a place that bears the name of the birthplace of the Prince of Peace would be a typical Carnegie manoeuvre.

T. D. C., CHICAGO, ILL.—Yes, in this city also there are Belmont-Gompers pure and simple Unionists who strut about confident that the I. W. W. will not amount to anything. These folks but ape the posture struck by the Belmont capitalists towards Socialism—they also feel confident that Socialism will collapse.

O. McC., KENDALL, MONT.—If we can't get a loaf we should accept and not reject half a loaf, or even a quarter of a loaf. It happens, however, with these

half and quarter loaves

First, that they are not loaves at all,

but imitation loaves made of stone! Secondly, that if they are really parti of loaves they are available not by the workingman but by the capitalists.

An instance of the first kind is the initiative and referendum. The workingman who is so uninformed as to vote Democratic or Republican will vote equally wrong on referendum. Workingmen who would vote right on referendum would also vote against Democrats and Republicans, and thereby elect their own law-givers.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now for your third question—

The headquarters of the I. W. W. has had no opportunity to state the present membership of the organization. A general vote was recently taken in which the bulk of the body did not participate. The vote being a foregone conclusion—the postponement of the convention—there was no interest. Not quite 10,000 votes were cast. From the hundreds of new locals chartered and the general increase of the membership, we should judge the number is now around 100,000.

Next question next week.

E. D. V. S., HOUSTON, TEX.—No, not the violence of an adversary is no objection. In fact, it is delectable to contend with a strong and aggressive foe, provided there is no reason to doubt his integrity. In such contests there is no sense of injustice done and suffered. No bad blood is made. The abomination is a struggle with foes whose integrity is absent. Bad blood is inevitable in such cases.

W. E. H., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Mr. Dooley is a wicked fellow. He has for the "Socialists for a show" the keen nose of a ferret for rats. He relates somewhere, for instance, of a meeting that was addressed by "th' well-known Socialist leader J. Clarence Lumley, heir to the Lumley millions," and how that "well-known proletarian" said he had become a Socialist through study' his father." That dart also sticks firmly.

L. W., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A political party of labor that is not the reflex of and is not backed by a proper economic organization regularly side-steps the issues that it upholds at election.

R. O. W., READING, PA.—The idea is false that capitalism could or might, under favorable conditions, be clean. Look at it in England. No sooner did they set up the cry about American immorality ament the packing houses when their own meats are discovered to be no better.

R. R., YOUNGSTOWN, O.—Such a thing as a publication giving "the exact number of wage workers employed and unemployed" in the United States does not exist; and in the nature of things can not exist. All that one can do is to estimate the number of the unemployed; the data for this must be garnered from the Federal and the States reports. From the same sources only an estimate is possible on the number of the employed. Official statistics on these heads are studiously dark, as it is.

F. B. G., NEW YORK.—The speeches of Beecher in England during the Civil War have been published in a book. In those speeches frequent allusion is made to the hostile attitude of the church towards abolitionism. Often details are given. Then also Greeley's "The Conflict Between the States" has extensive passages on the same subject. Foot notes and other things give hints upon further sources of information upon the subject. Both works are reliable.

Next question next week.

W. W., NEW YORK.—Endorsement may mean a variety of things. Judging from the circumstances under which the New Orleans Socialist Party resolutions were adopted the conclusion is justified that what they mean is to repudiate the "neutrality" principle as a fraud, a snare and a delusion.

H. B., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The passage on the misconduct of certain Guesdists, in the article from France on the Labor Movement there speaks for itself. If the facts are correctly stated it would appear that there are some "ballot maniacs" among the Guesdists. The passage does not detract from the idea that the Guesdist branch of the political Socialist Movement in France is the best rounded. What the passage would indicate is, first, that the field in France is still greatly disturbed; secondly, that under such disturbed conditions, political one-sidedness can not be wholly eliminated from the minds of some individuals.

Next question next week.

"DAILY SUBSCRIBER," NEW YORK—First, A native can vote whether his father was a citizen or not.

Second, An alien who arrives in the country under age can vote on his father's papers.

(Concluded on page 6.)



## OFFICIAL

**NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**  
 Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New  
 Reade street, New York.  
 S. L. P. OF CANADA.  
 National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798  
 Dundas street, London Ont.  
**NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.**  
 2-6 New Reade street, New York City  
 (The Party's literary agency.)  
 Notice—For technical reasons no party  
 announcements can go in that are not  
 in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

**PARTY PRESS SINKING FUND.**  
 Annet the final liquidation of the  
 mortgaged debt on the machinery of the  
 Party plant, the National Executive  
 Committee, S. L. P., at its meeting held  
 on July 1, 1906, decided to create the  
 above fund for the purpose of gradually  
 discharging ALL the indebtedness resting  
 upon the Party's plant by taking up,  
 as fast as funds can be collected, the  
 loans due to Party members.  
 The principle to be emphasized is that  
 behind every dollar loaned to the Party  
 by its members stands the entire Party  
 as a living guarantee.

Collect where you can and send all  
 contributions to the National Secretary who  
 will make regular acknowledgments in  
 the Daily and Weekly People.

Received during the week ending Sat-  
 urday, July 28:  
 20th A. D., New York..... \$ 1.75  
 Peterson, N. J., Ernest Romary,  
 \$1; P. Colditz, \$1; J. J. Roth,  
 25c; Otto Koettgen, \$1; R.  
 Frahenhof, \$1..... 4.25  
 Section Passaic County, N. Y.,  
 surrendered loan certificate..... 20.00  
 Thomas Walsh, Paterson, N. J.,  
 surrendered loan certificate..... 20.00  
 Francis Tiddy, Westport, Md.,  
 surrendered loan certificate..... 20.00  
 Total for the week..... \$ 66.00  
 Acknowledged on July 28..... 40.50

Grand total on July 28.... \$106.50  
 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Westport, Md., July 25, 1906.  
 Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Dear Comrade:—I inclose herewith  
 Daily People Certificate which I wish  
 to present as an offering to the Party  
 Press Sinking Fund. While not cash, its  
 surrender reduces the Party's indebted-  
 ness the amount named thereon.

I hope to see many other comrades do  
 the same thing and the necessity of  
 collecting for the Sinking Fund soon ter-  
 minates. The debt once cancelled, the  
 more resources will there be available  
 for pushing and extending the work of  
 propaganda.  
 Fraternally,  
 Francis Tiddy.

## N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the above com-  
 mittee was held on Friday, July 27, at  
 2-6 New Reade street. W. Teichlauf  
 in the chair. Present were: Moren,  
 Teichlauf, Schwenk, Jacobsohn, Heyman,  
 Walsh, Crawford, Olson and Zolot.  
 Absent with excuse: Katz, Coddington.  
 Without excuse: Schmidt, Vaughan and  
 Anderson. One vacancy not yet filled.  
 The financial report for the week end-  
 ing July 21, showed receipts, \$20.83; ex-  
 penditures, \$40.65.

Communications: From D. E. Gilch-  
 rist, Pittsburgh, Pa., in answer to letter  
 of Secretary dealing with Sinking Fund,  
 stating that Pittsburgh will first discharge  
 its indebtedness to Labor News before  
 taking up the Sinking Fund matter.  
 From International Socialist Bureau,  
 Brussels, in answer to an inquiry made  
 on behalf of Section Kansas City, Mo.,  
 from Wis., S. E. C., urging that N. E. C.  
 assist in agitation in that state by  
 sending organizer. Secretary stated that  
 Veal's itinerary includes Wisconsin and  
 that he is to go there after winding up  
 in Michigan. From Jerome, Ariz., on  
 question of furnishing organizer for Ariz-  
 ona Territory. A number of letters  
 were on hand from organizers Gillhaus  
 and Veal as to their work in their re-  
 spective fields. From Conn. S. E. C.  
 stating that an organizer is wanted in  
 that state for two months and asking  
 for suggestions. From Nepakarat relative  
 to Hungarian literature on hand, stating  
 that "What Means this Strike?" "The  
 Burning Question of Trades Unionism"  
 have been translated and can be had for  
 \$3 per 100 copies; also the Party plat-  
 form and that 1,000 copies of the Party  
 constitution in Hungarian would cost  
 \$12. From Salt Lake City, Utah, a gen-  
 eral report on the local situation. From  
 Cleveland, Ohio, remitting \$50 for the  
 Sinking Fund and sending itemization  
 for acknowledgment in the amount of  
 \$24.95, the other items to follow later.  
 From Mass. S. E. C. stating that N. E. C.  
 member Brennan made report of N. E. C.  
 session and that literature and  
 sinking fund will be supported. From  
 Section Phoenix, Ariz., a complaint  
 against organizer Williams. Resolved  
 to refer same to California. S. E. C., the  
 body in charge of Pacific coast circuit,  
 for investigation and report. From Bra-  
 condale, Ont., a request for list of Sec-  
 tions for the purpose of sending tickets.  
 Secretary instructed to reply. From Ind.  
 S. E. C. reporting that organizer Young

has been started on his work and is  
 meeting with good success. From St.  
 Louis, Mo., to the effect that Section is  
 growing and that unity conference has  
 been arranged with revolutionary S. P.  
 men. From Francis Tiddy, Western-  
 port, Md., a letter enclosing loan certifi-  
 cate and saying that the writer wishes  
 to surrender same for the benefit of the  
 Party Press Sinking Fund.

Perry Law and W. T. Pulliam, both  
 of Topeka, Kans., made application for  
 membership at large (proposed by A.  
 Gillhaus) and were upon motion admit-  
 ted.  
 The manager of the Party Press sub-  
 mitted draft of a circular letter to the  
 Party Sections and sympathizers ap-  
 pealing for funds. Approved with some  
 modifications.

Sections Cincinnati, Ohio, and Red  
 Lake Falls, Minn., reported the election  
 of a new organizer. Election of full set  
 of officers reported by Sections Denver,  
 Colo., San Francisco, Cal., Chicago, Ill.,  
 Tacoma, Wash. and St. Louis, Mo., the  
 latter Section also reporting the election  
 of a new State Executive Committee.  
 Adjournment followed.

Timothy Walsh,  
 Recording Secretary.

## SECTIONS TAKE NOTICE.

Sections and members of the Socialist  
 Labor Party will please take note that  
 on and after August 1, all mail matter  
 intended for National Executive Com-  
 mittee, S. L. P., should be addressed to  
 the temporary National Secretary, Frank  
 Bohn, 2-6 New Reade Street, New York  
 City (P. O. Box 1576).

Henry Kuhn, retiring National Secretary.

## N. Y. S. E. C.

Regular meeting at headquarters,  
 Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade  
 street, New York City, Friday, July 27.  
 All present. Deutsch in chair. Minutes  
 of previous meeting approved.

Communications, 2 from Emil Hank,  
 organizer Section Erie County, re-  
 questing the issuance of an appeal for  
 funds, wherewith to conduct Buffalo free  
 speech fight; and bearing on question of  
 nominating county ticket. Secretary was  
 instructed to write for information on  
 which to frame appeal; also to inquire  
 what action was taken on a previous  
 suggestion, made by the secretary,  
 looking toward the maintenance of the  
 right of free speech; further to dis-  
 approve of the determination not to  
 nominate a county ticket, as the gather-  
 ing of signatures on lists necessary to  
 file same, is not dependent on street  
 meetings. From State Organizer Rudolph  
 Katz, Boris Reinstein, James Mahoney,  
 and Wm. McCormack, numerous letters,  
 also telegrams and bills, showing work  
 done in securing signatures to nomi-  
 nating petitions, holding meetings, selling  
 literature, etc. The results showed nine  
 additional counties covered, with three  
 others under way. An I. W. W. recruit-  
 ing local was organized by Mahoney and  
 Reinstein at Jamestown, N. Y. Bills  
 ordered paid; letters and telegrams filed.  
 From Section Schenectady, regular  
 monthly collection (\$6.30) for state  
 agitation fund. From Section Jamestown  
 weekly pledge collection for state agi-  
 tation fund (\$2.05). From A. J. Francis,  
 New York City, bid of \$10 for Daily  
 People files donated to State Agitation  
 Fund by Joseph Harkow of Brooklyn.  
 N. Y. Secretary reported having com-  
 municated same to Harkow. From Harry  
 Keller, Niagara Falls, New York, re-  
 quest for subscription lists, and on se-  
 curing signatures. Lists sent; matter of  
 signatures referred to Reinstein. From  
 Organizer Lazarus Abelson, on signa-  
 tures for New York County (will secure  
 the quota allotted to it); and Cooper  
 Union ratification meeting to be held in  
 October. Filed; and Secretary instructed  
 to write Gubernatorial Candidate  
 Thomas Jackson, to ascertain on what  
 date he can begin a tour of the State,  
 the same to be so arranged as to include  
 the Cooper Union ratification meeting.  
 From Frank Brannick, Auburn, N. Y.,  
 more signatures for Cayuga county.  
 From Section Onondaga County, (Utica),  
 on getting signatures in Herkimer  
 County. Suggestions adopted.

The Correspondence Bureau gave a  
 report of the work done in connection  
 with the canvassing for signatures to  
 state nominating petitions. Report  
 received and bureau ordered to submit  
 complete report of counties covered at  
 the next meeting.  
 Committee on special campaign edition  
 of Weekly People was instructed to re-  
 quest De Leon to write editorials suit-  
 able for campaign leaflet.  
 The offices of financial secretary and  
 treasurer were combined, in order to  
 facilitate financial matters during the  
 campaign. Henry Kuhn was elected to  
 all combined offices.

A plan of campaign to be taken up  
 as soon as the work of securing signa-  
 tures is completed, was discussed. Ad-  
 journment followed.  
 J. Ebert, Sec'y.

**NEW YORK SECTIONS, ATTENTION!**  
 New York state S. L. P. Sections will  
 please observe that all financial matters  
 intended for the N. Y. State Executive  
 Committee, remittances for dues stamps,  
 State Agitation Fund, etc., must be ad-  
 dressed as heretofore to the undersigned.  
 To avoid having such mail matter con-  
 fused with N. E. C. mail, which may  
 cause delay, it is well to mark the out-  
 side of the envelope "Fin. Sec'y., S. E. C."

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y., New  
 York State Executive Committee.

## PENNA. S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the  
 S. L. P. of Pennsylvania, met at No.  
 2108 Sarah st., Pittsburgh, on July 22.  
 Kephart in chair. Present, Male, Web-  
 er, Gray, Drummond, Clever, Kephart and  
 Thomas. Absent: Herrington, Staley, Closs  
 Markley and Rager. Minutes of previous  
 meeting approved.

Communications: from J. Laepple, in  
 reference to due card; E. M. Orr, enclos-  
 ing one dollar as first assessment to  
 state agitation fund; S. Hinkel, matter  
 pertaining to party literature; D. E.  
 Gilchrist, matter pertaining to Party  
 Press Sinking Fund; F. Weilding, enclos-  
 ing nomination paper filled and attested;  
 also one dollar as first assessment to  
 state agitation fund; J. A. McConnell,  
 matter pertaining to campaign leaflet.

Communications were received, filed  
 and acted upon under the proper head.  
 The secretary was instructed to purchase  
 the necessary literature and forward the  
 same to comrade S. Hinkel. The secre-  
 tary was instructed to forward to the  
 Labor News Co., \$39.34, balance of S. E. C.  
 of Pa., debt. It was decided to dis-  
 pense with a campaign leaflet for the  
 coming state election. The secretary  
 was instructed to send out copies of the  
 communication received from D. E. Gil-  
 christ, N. E. C. member, pertaining to  
 the Party Press Sinking Fund, to sections  
 and members at large in this state.

A warrant for \$67.55 expense for  
 month of July, was ordered drawn.

Financial Report: Receipts: Allegheny  
 Co. section, 50 due stamps \$7.50; F.  
 Weilding, state agitation fund, 1.00; E.  
 M. Orr, state agitation fund, 1.00;  
 Literature 10c; Total receipts \$10.00. Pre-  
 vious balance \$73.03; Cash balance \$52.53.  
 Expenditures: Labor News Co., \$39.34;  
 N. E. C. member trip to N. E. C. meeting  
 \$25.00; F. Weilding, attesting nomina-  
 tion paper, \$1.25; Stencil paper for min-  
 iograph 90c; Literature 35c; Postage  
 \$1.03; Total Expense \$67.57.  
 Cash Balance July 22nd, 00. \$82.63;  
 Total expense for July, \$67.77; Cash on  
 hand July 22nd, 66. \$14.86.

David F. Lentz, State Secretary.

## TEXAS STATE CONVENTION.

On the Socialist Labor Party will be  
 held at headquarters of Section San An-  
 tonio, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1906, 8  
 p. m.

Sections will elect delegates forthwith  
 and notify the undersigned. Members  
 at-large are urgently requested to attend.  
 Frank Leitner, Secretary.  
 State Ex. Com., S. L. P.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending Saturday,  
 June 23, the following contributions  
 were received for the General Agita-  
 tion Fund:

Middletown, Conn., 50c. each	from: Emil Ehlers, John	
Henry, Will Richter and	Geo. Richter.....	2.40
Val Ludwig, Chicago, Ill. ....	Harry Keller, Niagara Falls,	1.04
N. Y. ....	N. Y. ....	.50
Brooklyn, N. Y., J. Shankman,	50c.; A. Good, 25c. ....	.75
M. McClosky, Wilmerding, Pa.	Thos. L. Povis, Chicago, Ill. ..	.75
Old Karlson, Boston, Mass. ..	Newport News, Va., Whippley,	1.00
25c.; Lassman, 35c. ....	So. Boston, Mass., A. Jakob-	.50
son, \$1; Astrom, 25c. ....	Dorchester, Mass., Fred Ev-	1.25
Carl Svenson, 50c.;	A. Goranson, 50c. ....	2.00
Roxbury, Mass., Edwin Lag-		.50
Total for the week.....	\$ 10.50	
Previously acknowledged ..	2,735.45	
Grand total .....	\$2,745.95	
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.		

**NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.**  
 Received during the week ending with  
 Saturday, July 28, the following contribu-  
 tions:

16-18 A. D., New York.....	\$ 1.10
Harry Keller, Niagara Falls,	
N. Y. ....	.25
Section Richmond Co., N. Y. ....	3.00
Section Albany, N. Y. ....	10.00
"Poor Richard," Long Island City	.25
J. J. Donegan, New York.....	1.00
E. Moemella, New York.....	1.00
Chas. Zolot, Brooklyn.....	.50
A. Holstels, Syracuse, per R.	
Katz .....	2.00
P. H. Campbell, Oswego, per R.	
Katz .....	5.00
Total .....	\$ 24.10
Previously acknowledged.....	\$73.41
Grand total on July 28....	\$97.51
Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y.	
New York State Executive Committee.	

## AGITATIONAL ACTIVITY

## BIG YORKVILLE MEETING

Of the Socialist Labor Party Addressed  
 Miss Elizabeth Flynn.

On Thursday evening, July 26, the  
 Twentieth Assembly District (old 28th)  
 held a very good open air meeting on  
 the corner of 81st street and Second  
 avenue. The chairman, Max Rosenberg,  
 opened the meeting by reviewing the  
 campaign of persecution and misrepresen-  
 tation that the Socialist Labor Party  
 had received at the hands of the capi-  
 talist class from the time of its incep-  
 tion until the present date. He concluded  
 by introducing James T. Hunter.

Hunter in his usual masterly manner,  
 ripped up the various capitalist fake  
 remedies for the existing evils, showing,  
 for example, that the so-called meat  
 inspection law would serve no other pur-  
 pose than to create a few more political  
 jobs for some political bums. The meat  
 workers would certainly not profit from  
 it. Hunter went on to show that the  
 only remedy would be to make the meat  
 industry, as well as all other industries,  
 the collective property of the entire na-  
 tion. Then every employe would be a  
 government meat inspector, in receipt of  
 the full product of his labor; and that  
 could only be accomplished by organiz-  
 ing both politically and economically  
 into the Socialist Labor Party and the  
 Industrial Workers of the World.

After Hunter had finished, Miss Eliza-  
 beth Flynn, who happened to be in the  
 audience, was offered the platform, which  
 she accepted; and though she had not  
 been prepared to speak, made an excel-  
 lent address. Taking the trade union  
 question for her subject, Miss Flynn  
 showed how the American Federation of  
 Labor had been causing one set of its  
 members to scab on another set. She  
 cited the late Interborough strike as an  
 instance of A. F. of L. scabbery; and  
 called attention to the fact that while  
 the men were on strike, Mr. Gompers  
 dined with Mr. Belmont at the Civic  
 Federation banquets, and, after having  
 broken up their organizations, Gompers  
 offered to again organize them, saying  
 that he had Belmont's permission to do  
 so. Miss Flynn went on to show that  
 the American Federation of Labor was  
 nothing but a capitalist organization,  
 and that the working class can only im-  
 prove their condition by organizing into  
 an industrial organization such as the  
 Industrial Workers of the World. In  
 fact, her speech was a clear cut I. W. W.  
 speech from start to finish, and was well  
 received by the audience.

The next and last speaker was A.  
 Orange. He showed that the capitalist  
 class performed no useful function in  
 society, and that they were therefore  
 not entitled to own or receive any of  
 the products of society. Orange cited  
 several instances of how the capitalists  
 are sejourning in Europe and elsewhere,  
 while the workers are producing the  
 wealth; and that the capitalists only  
 went to their factories or places of  
 business to collect the profits. This  
 elicited several questions from the au-  
 dience as to how we would deal with  
 the capitalist class in inaugurating So-  
 cialism, all of which Orange answered  
 to the entire satisfaction of all.

Thirteen pamphlets were sold, several  
 of which were on the "Proceedings of  
 the New Jersey Unity Conference." Fif-  
 teen signatures were collected. A large  
 amount of leaflets were distributed.

## ANOTHER GOOD MEETING

Held in the Yorkville District—Hot Shot  
 for Capitalism.

The 22nd A. D. held a meeting at 86th  
 street and Third avenue, on July 27,  
 which is considered to be a record break-  
 er. The chairman, before introducing  
 Edmund Seidel, pointed out how the  
 working class produces all wealth; and  
 very concisely explained the final aims  
 of Socialism, "that all product of labor,  
 all conquests of science, all applications  
 of industry should go to the equal and  
 general benefit of mankind, in order to  
 engender true brotherhood, and give to  
 them the assurance of a life worthy of  
 human creatures, not of animals or chat-  
 tel slaves." Seidel masterly pointed out  
 the corruption of the various political  
 parties, all of which stand for wage-  
 slavery. He stung the Trust and pointed  
 the way out of them. The next speaker,  
 Wm. Walters, was up to his standard.

Miss Elizabeth Flynn followed. She  
 treated Socialism from a scientific stand-  
 point, she explained how it is the neces-  
 sary outcome of progress, and whatever  
 the capitalists may do to check its growth  
 does not harm it, but helps to its ulti-  
 mate triumph. With oratorical force  
 and admirable force of conscience she  
 ripped the A. F. of L. and pointed out  
 the crookedness of its leader, Gompers,  
 who "does not take sides" in the political  
 movement.

Thirty signatures were gathered.  
 Twenty-four pamphlets were sold, and to  
 the spread of the literature issued by the  
 Socialist Labor Party we should devote  
 our best energies.

## TONOPAH, NEVADA,

A Western Town That is Throbbing  
 With the New Trades Unionism.

Tonopah, Nev., July 24.—Last fall a  
 few of us here determined to see what  
 could be done in the way of organizing  
 the Industrial Workers of the World.  
 The first thing we did was to sow the  
 seed—literature, then we organized.  
 To-day with several hundred members  
 we can rejoice in work well done, work  
 in which there will be no let up until  
 every wage slave here is in the organi-  
 zation.

Once we were well started the local  
 merchants, and other business inter-  
 ests, got scared, and the A. F. of L.  
 was requisitioned to organize the  
 stores and the trades. The retail dry  
 goods and clothing clerks, and the bar-  
 tenders, lacking the spirit of class con-  
 sciousness, felt themselves too good to  
 join with us and were stamped into the  
 A. F. of L. We, however, refuse  
 to recognize as union any place that  
 does not have the Industrial Workers  
 of the World card, and the Western  
 Federation of Miners being strong here  
 the merchants who wanted the A. F. of  
 L. organization, are kept guessing.  
 Those of them who have branches in  
 Goldfield and Manhattan, where the  
 miners are Western Federation of  
 Miners men to a man, and where the  
 Industrial Workers of the World is also  
 organized, will have more guessing to do.

The interests of all wage workers  
 being identical, it is clear that no gen-  
 uine union of workmen can stand  
 idly by, let alone help the bosses by  
 working while another set of union  
 men are being crushed, as is the way  
 with A. F. of L. organization. Class  
 organization, the I. W. W., is at once  
 recognized as the correct form of  
 working class organization. The work-  
 ers here are lining up rapidly. We held  
 a big open air meeting to-night. The  
 news boys are organized in the I. W. W.  
 and our papers are sold in the  
 streets.  
 Industrialist.

## LONDON AROUSED.

Brisk Socialist Agitation in Canadian  
 Industrial Center.

London, Ont., July 23.—Since sending  
 in last report, Section London has been  
 holding regular propaganda Saturday  
 evening meetings, on the market  
 square, which have developed into  
 greater and grander proportions than  
 ever, both as to attendance and interest  
 shown, as well as literature sold.

At last week's meeting our complete  
 stock of "John Mitchell Exposed," thir-  
 ty-five in all, were asked for. Several  
 others were sold instead. The speakers,  
 dealing with conditions, past and present,  
 and the possibilities of the future  
 along the lines of unionism, in the coal  
 mines of America, created the interest  
 in "John Mitchell Exposed."

The meeting held last night was  
 a greater success than the previous  
 one. Between four and five hundred  
 being present, the great part of whom  
 came to hear the speakers deal with  
 the present street railway strike in  
 this city.

It may be remembered by readers  
 of The People that a street car strike  
 took place here seven years ago, and  
 that the men organized under the  
 A. F. of L. went down to utter defeat.  
 Not profiting by the experience of  
 seven years ago, the street car men got  
 back their same old charter, organized  
 in the same old way and went down  
 to the same old defeat. All of these  
 facts were dealt with by the speakers  
 of that night and the lessons taught  
 were so vivid that the two pamphlets  
 "What Means This Strike?" and "Re-  
 form or Revolution?" were in such de-  
 mand that comrades had to go to the  
 assistance of the literature agent to  
 prevent him being mobbed.

After the close of the meeting a large  
 part of the audience stood around in  
 groups discussing the "signs of the  
 times" as illustrated by the speakers  
 from the stand, and several asked for  
 application cards of the Socialist Labor  
 Party.

## POLICE INTERFERENCE

With Free Speech Meets a Set-Back in  
 Cleveland, O.

Cleveland, O., July 30.—On Saturday  
 evening, July 21st, Section Cleveland  
 held its usual meeting at Marshall's  
 corner on the Public Square, i. e., the  
 meeting was started and had continued  
 some time when the police interfered.  
 They requested our speakers to move  
 from the street onto the square and  
 orate from the stone rostrums erected  
 thereon. Not being prepared for  
 trouble the speaker complied. Those in  
 charge of the meeting reported the in-  
 cident at the next meeting of the Sec-

## SECOND

## GRAND PICNIC

will be held by the  
**ARM AND HAMMER CLUB**  
 of Boston.  
 IN AMORY GROVE,  
 Roxbury,  
 SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1906.  
 Music by the Berkeley Orchestra.  
 Speech by THOS. F. BRENNAN of Salem, Mass.  
 Subject: "Natalist Corruption; Its Cause and Remedy."  
 Dancing 4.10 P. M. Grove opens at 1 o'clock.  
 Singing by Scandinavian Singing Chorus.  
 Children under, 12 years, with parents, free.  
**COME ALL AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.**  
 A Good Time Guaranteed to Everybody.

## The Miners' Magazine



**ADICAL AND RATIONAL A FEARLESS  
 TRIBUNE OF THE WORKING CLASS.  
 ADVOCATING INDUSTRIAL AND PO-  
 LITICAL UNITY OF ALL WAGE WORK-  
 ERS.**

"The great mass, upon whose shoulders rest  
 the stability of this Nation, have been lulled  
 to sleep, and while they slept, in the belief that human lib-  
 erty was safe, a silken thread was woven, which to-day has  
 become a mighty cable which the power of a Hercules or a  
 Samson cannot break."

"The Industrial Workers of the World has run up the flag  
 of economic freedom and the Western Federation of Miners  
 is with the new-born union of united men and women in the  
 struggle to drive wage slavery from the face of our planet."

The Miners' Magazine, published weekly by the Western  
 Federation of Miners.  
 Subscription, \$1.00 per year.

**SPECIAL OFFER.**  
 The Miners' Magazine and the WEEKLY PEOPLE will  
 be sent to one address for \$1.20 per year.  
 Subscribe through the office of the WEEKLY PEOPLE.

tion the following Tuesday evening. A  
 discussion followed regarding the ac-  
 tion of those in charge of the square  
 meeting submitting to the police and  
 many felt like censuring them for mov-  
 ing at Fred Kohler's orders. However,  
 we decided to hold our square meeting  
 as per schedule on the Saturday even-  
 ing following, and the committee in  
 charge was ordered to keep the speaker  
 on the stand until he was pulled off by  
 the police. We were determined to fight  
 the case and show the Board of Public  
 Safety and the Police Department that  
 we were not going to have our rights  
 abridged.

As the Section meeting adjourned, a  
 number of Industrial Workers of the  
 World and Socialist Party men came  
 into the hall, and wanted to confer  
 about holding meetings on the square.  
 Their meetings, for Tuesday and Fri-  
 day evenings, were in danger also.  
 They met our legal defense committee  
 and after conferring requested the  
 privilege of immolating a speaker  
 apiece on the altar of free speech. It  
 was decided then to have one Socialist  
 Labor Party speaker, one Socialist  
 Party man, and one Industrial Worker  
 of the World orator arrested, at a  
 joint meeting.

Meantime the Socialist Party, fear-  
 ing the prestige of the Socialist Labor  
 Party would get from the joint meet-  
 ing, wrote to the city officials regarding  
 free speech. The returned mayor of  
 Cleveland, "Smiling Tom" Johnson, re-  
 plied through the public press, Kohler  
 and Excell, two of the city's guardians  
 of morals and safety, were for sup-  
 pressing all street gatherings, being  
 young in the art of diplomacy. "Tom"  
 same old shrewd politician, ordered the  
 police to leave us free to speak at any  
 place providing our crowds were order-  
 ly. He, at the same time, sprung a  
 brand new idea, much fresher than  
 three cent fare; nothing less than that  
 the police finding the sidewalk block-  
 aded should "disperse the crowd and  
 leave the speaker address the empty  
 air."

Our meeting, held as per schedule,  
 was attended by the largest crowd  
 we've had this summer. Many were  
 disappointed, having been at the pre-  
 vious meeting and expecting trouble  
 they had come around looking for